

Cornelius Rufus Nelson
25 Bouverie Street
Fleet Street

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 711.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1859.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
STAMPED 6d.

WHITSUN HOLYDAYS. ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

PATRON—H. R. Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.
Open daily as usual, from Twelve to Five; Evenings, Seven to Ten.

HANDEL COMMEMORATION FESTIVAL.

The FULL REHEARSAL of the entire Band and Chorus, with principal vocalists, will be held at the CRYSTAL PALACE, under the direction of Mr. COSTA, on SATURDAY, the 18th of June, commencing at Eleven o'clock, or as near thereto as may be possible.

The portions of each day's selection to be rehearsed (including some solos as well as choruses) will be taken in the order in which they stand in the Books of Words, viz., MESSIAH, and TE DEUM, and SELECTION, for the first part of the Rehearsal, and ISRAEL IN EGYPT for the second part. It is expected that the second part of the Rehearsal will commence between Half-past One and Two o'clock.

The doors of the Palace will be opened at Nine o'clock. Frequent trains will run from London-bridge and Finsbury stations from eight o'clock in the morning.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

By Two-Guinea Season Tickets, Free.
By One-Guinea Season Tickets, on Payment of Half-a-Crown.
By Day Ticket, Half-a-Guinea; or, if purchased this day (Wednesday), Seven Shillings and Sixpence.

The whole of the Area will be open to holders of the preceding tickets. Reserved Seats will be provided in the Galleries only. Half-a-Crown extra.

Tickets are now ready for issue at the Crystal Palace, and at Exeter Hall.

Cheques, or Post-office orders, at either office, to be made payable (if the latter, at the chief office) to the order of George Grove, Esq., Secretary of the Crystal Palace Company.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL and SCHOOLS, CHURCH-ROAD, ISLINGTON.

Rev. Dr. HEWLETT, Pastor.

A BAZAAR, under the Patronage of the LADY MAYORESS and Lady MORTON PETO, will be held, JUNE 28th and 29th, in BARNBURY HALL, UPPER-STREET, ISLINGTON.

The profits arising from sales to be devoted to the Building Fund.

Contributions of Needlework, Books, Curiosities, Coins, and other useful or ornamental articles, or donations in money, will be thankfully received by the following ladies:—

Miss Barrett, 5, Pickering-square, Lower-road.
Miss Bennett, 49, Gibson-square.
Mrs. Boatwright, 10, Mary-street, Arlington-square.
Mrs. Deering, 12, Penton-street, Pentonville.
Mrs. Dorrell, 14, Ely-place, Lower-road.
Miss Evans, 4, Clarendon-villas, Lower-road.
Mrs. Hill, 32, Bridport-place, Hoxton.
Miss Hewlett, 2, Tredgar-square, Bow-road.
Mrs. Mott, 3, Barnaby-terrace, Liverpool-road.

From whom also may be obtained tickets of admission, One Shilling each. The price of the ticket to be allowed in any purchase.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE LADY MAYORESS.

A GRAND FANCY BAZAAR and FETE
in aid of the FUND for completing ST. DAVID'S CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, LEWISHAM HIGH-ROAD,
(Minister—Rev. D. J. Evans.)

will be held, by the kind permission of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, on his PRIVATE GROUNDS, STONE HOUSE, LEWISHAM HIGH-ROAD, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 5th, 6th, and 7th July, 1859, commencing each day at Twelve o'clock, and closing at Sunset. A Military Band will be in attendance.

Admission by day tickets, 1s. each, which may be obtained on the days at the Lodge, or previously of Mr. Thomas Green, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; Mr. Gaywood, 2, Hatcham-terrace, New Cross; Mr. Sandby, 11, Amersham-park Villas, New Cross; and of Mr. Travers B. Wire, 1, Turn-wheel-lane, Cannon-street, City. Contributions will be thankfully received.

FILEY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

FILEY, for some years past, has been known as an attractive watering-place. It is situated on the North-Eastern Coast of Yorkshire, nearly midway between Bridlington and Scarborough. Each successive Season is marked by an increase of the resident population and of visitors. Its importance as a sphere of Christian labour has become greatly advanced by the recommendation of the "Royal Commissioners" to the Government to make the magnificent Bay of Filey "a Harbour of Refuge." The number of inhabitants, which at present exceeds 2,000, will be increased to a large extent when this vast national work is completed. While other sections of the Church of Christ have erected the standard of the Cross in this place, and are receiving testimonies of the Divine favour, there is ample room for the establishment of a Church on Congregational principles; while the catholic spirit now existing among the professed followers of Jesus affords a pledge that new labourers in this widening field will find a welcome.

The Congregational Ministers and Churches of Hull and its neighbourhood have had their attention directed to Filey as an inviting spot to which their evangelical operations might be most advantageously directed, and they believe that the time has come when an effort should be made. Under their sanction a plot of ground—containing 668 square yards, forming a most eligible site, has been secured for the erection of a place of worship—the purchase of which is to be completed in July of the present year. Several Subscriptions towards this object have already been received, and an Appeal is now made to the Christian public to assist in this good work. As soon as a sufficient sum has been received to encourage the promoters of the undertaking, steps will be taken for the accomplishment of the object proposed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be thankfully received by the undersigned Ministers in Hull:—

JAMES SIBREE,
EDWARD JUKES,
ROBT. A. REDFORD, M.A.
H. OLLERENSHAW.

Hull, June 7, 1859.

MISSION to CHINA.

At a General Meeting of the Members of the Young Men's Association in aid of the Baptist Missionary Society, held at the Mission House, Moorgate-street, on May 24, 1859, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to, viz.:—

"That this meeting thankfully acknowledging the hand of God in the recent opening of China for the entrance of the Gospel, and having regard to the resolutions of the Baptist Missionary Society to commence operations in that vast empire, feels called upon to put forth new and vigorous efforts to aid the Society in carrying out their resolutions; and therefore determines upon opening a Special Fund, to be called 'The Young Men's Fund for China,' in the hope of raising at least 1,000l. for this important object; and that the Committee of the Young Men's Association be requested to take the necessary steps for carrying out the resolution."

At a meeting of the Committee held on June 7th, resolutions were passed to give effect to the above, and it is earnestly requested that young men in all parts of the country sympathising therewith will at once correspond with the Secretaries.

H. J. TRESIDDER, } Honorary
HENRY KEEN, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM ROTHERY, }

Mission House, 33, Moorgate-street.

THE BIBLE-PRINTING MONOPOLY.

At a Meeting of the Committee of the South London Auxiliary Sunday School Union, held in Trinity-street School-room, Borough, on Friday Evening, June 10, 1859, it was resolved:—

"That this Committee is gratified to learn that the Patent conferring upon the Queen's Printers the sole right to print the Bible in England will cease in January, 1860, and would express its earnest hope that it may not be renewed. Regarding the Bible as the free gift of God to a sinful world, and looking upon England as the chief depository of the Scriptures and the source whence they have been supplied in greatest profusion to the nations of the earth, this Committee views the existence of a monopoly in Bible printing as alike an anomaly and a disgrace, and calls upon all Sunday-school teachers throughout the land emphatically to demand that the Bible shall henceforth be free."

Signed, on behalf of the Committee,
DANIEL PRATT, } Hon.
W. CULVERWELL, } Secretaries.
J. HUNT,
A. KENT,

THE PILGRIM FATHERS of NEW ENGLAND.

A SERIES of TEN Large and Beautiful ILLUSTRATIONS of the Sufferings and Emigration of these Pious and Devoted Men, adapted especially for LECTURES, may now be obtained at the DEPOT of the WORKING MEN'S EDUCATIONAL UNION, 25, KING WILLIAM-STREET, WEST STRAND, W.C. Price to Non-subscribers, 3s. per Diagram.

The Series comprise:—Barrow and Greenwood in Prison—The Martyrdom of Penry—Map of N.E. Coast of England—Site of Manor House at Scrooby—Church at Austerfield—Delft-haven, on the Meuse—The Mayflower and Speedwell at Dartmouth—Cape Cod Harbour—Plan of New Plymouth Bay—Relics of the Pilgrims in Pilgrims' Hall.

The Illustrations are printed on cloth, and coloured; size of each, 3 ft. by 4 ft. A List of about 500 Diagrams on all subjects may be had on application.
June 1st, 1859. FRANCOIS BARON, Depositary.

WANTED, by a LADY, a SITUATION as GOVERNESS in a BOARDING SCHOOL, who is capable of imparting a sound English education. Has been accustomed to Tuition.
Address, R. K., "Nonconformist" Office, 25, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London.

SUPERIOR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—

A YOUNG LADY who has held one Situation nearly eight years, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a Gentleman's family. Acquirements, English, French, German, Latin, Classical, Music and Drawing. Highest references.
Address, E. F., 1, Coronation-street, Cambridge.

A YOUNG LADY, in her Twentieth Year, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION, at Midsummers as GOVERNESS in a Family where the children are of age, from eleven to thirteen. In addition to English, she is competent to instruct in the French, German, and Latin languages, together with music, drawing, and painting. Denomination not particular, but a Christian family preferred.
Address, H. E. T., Perry-hill House, Sydenham, Kent.

A LADY is desirous of meeting with a LITTLE GIRL, from eight to twelve years of age, as PRIVATE PUPIL, to be trained and educated with her own daughter, of the same age.
For further particulars, apply to G. S. P., Victoria-villas, Reading.

TO MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.—A

HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTITIONER in the Country is desirous of meeting with an experienced ASSISTANT.
Apply by letter to Mr. A. C. Clifton, 65, Abington-street, Northampton.

WANTED, by the ADVERTISER, who is a good Accountant, a SITUATION as CLERK or BOOK-KEEPER in a Commercial or Banking Establishment. Satisfactory references.
Address, W. S. F., Post-office, Thaxted, Dunmow, Essex.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—W. CRANDELL, Draper, Warminster, has a VACANCY for a well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE. A small premium required.

WANTED, a respectable DRAPERS' ASSISTANT for a country trade.

Apply, stating age, salary, and reference, to Richard Aston, Tarperley, Cheshire.

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN with a good knowledge of the READY-MADE CLOTHES TRADE. A Member of a Christian Church preferred.

Apply, Mr. Wm. Johnson, 51, Sydney-street, Cambridge.

WANTED, an active YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to the IRONMONGERY BUSINESS. Apply to Frederick J. Longman, Wellingborough.

ISAAC RIST, TEA DEALER, GROCER, and PROVISION MERCHANT, Brentwood, Essex, has a VACANCY for an APPRENTICE.

TO JOURNEYMEN BREAD and BISCUIT BAKERS.—WANTED, a FIRST HAND, as above. He must thoroughly understand the business. A member of a Christian Church preferred. No Sunday trade.
Apply to J. Wilson, Baker and Confectioner, St. Albans.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—PARENTS desirous to place their children at the seaside for the coming holidays may hear of a comfortable HOME with a Married Lady, by applying to L. G., Post-office, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

A WIDOW LADY, residing in one of the pleasantest villages in the West of England, desires a SINGLE LADY to JOIN her in HOUSEKEEPING. References exchanged.
Apply to A. C., Post-office, Crewkerne.

MRS. WARD'S BOARDING HOUSE, 31, CHARTER HOUSE-SQUARE. Quiet, Central, and Airy. Terms, bed, breakfast, and tea, 4s. per day.

EDUCATION.—To be DISPOSED OF, at Midsummer, a DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, in a large Midland County Town. May be had on most advantageous terms.
Address, F. G., No. 25, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London.

SCHOLASTIC TRANSFER.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, a First-class PREPARATORY SCHOOL, in a healthy suburb of London. The School has been conducted with great success for nearly ten years by the present Lady Principal. Amount required for transfer, £350. Fixtures and school furniture to be taken at a valuation.
Address, G. H., Mr. Wray's Library, Blackheath, S.E.

FRENCH GENDERS.—This difficulty overcome in one short metrical rule. By PHILIP CATER. Sent on receipt of six stamps directed to Rev. P. Cater, Peckham, S.E.

BEST COALS, 23s.—GAMMAN, SON, and CARTER solicit orders for the best Hutton's, Stewart's, or Lambton's Wallsend Coals, screened, at 23s.; or Good Seconds at 21s. 6d. per ton, for cash. Good inland, 20s. Storehouse-wharf, Ratcliff; and King Edward's-road, Hackney.

Just Published, Second Edition, price 2s.

E. MILES and SON on the TEETH.—THE LOSS of TEETH as RESTORED by them by a NEW and ELEGANT INVENTION, securing SELF-ADHESION WITHOUT SPRINGS, bindings, or putridous adjuncts of any kind, and without extracting roots or any painful operation. With improvements and preliminary advice, the result of thirty years active practice, most valuable to the Toothless and the Suffering.
Ward and Co., and Bennett; or of the Authors, Surgeon-Dentists, 15, Liverpool-street, E.C., and 12, Canonbury-square, Islington, N.

THE HOME SCHOOL, DOVER.

An increase of accommodation enables the Rev. MARTIN REED to receive a few additional Pupils. His Pupils are qualified for Professional or Commercial engagements, and the University Examinations. French is constantly spoken under the superintendence of a resident Parisian of great ability. The situation is admirable. Prospectuses on application. References are permitted to several Clergymen, Ministers, and Parents.

SYDENHAM.—PERRY-HILL HOUSE SEMINARY.

Principal—Mrs. J. W. TODD.

This Establishment offers a thorough education in English, French, German, Italian, Music, Painting, &c. The most advanced classes are conducted on the Collegiate System, and are exercised in Latin, Mathematics, Natural and Moral Science, and in the higher departments of Composition, in German languages, and on various questions in Biblical and Ecclesiastical Literature. The entire course of instruction is graduated and adapted to the diversified capabilities of the pupils. Efforts are spared to render their studies matters of interest, and the object constantly kept in view, is the development and culture of their respective mental energies, and the cultivation of their characters on the basis of intelligent religious conviction, without reference to any sectarian peculiarities. Domestic arrangements are such as to secure the supervision and comfort of a Christian home. The mansion is most healthfully and pleasantly situated, and in a position to command all the advantages supplied by the Palace of Art.

Referres: The Parents of Pupils; Mrs. C. L. Balfour; the Rev. Drs. Redford, Burns, Thomas; and the leading Ministers of the Congregational and Baptist Denominations.



LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.

THREE SHORROCK FELLOWSHIPS (yearly value, £32 10s.), tenable,—one for three years, two, each for two years,—will be Open to Students entering upon the Theological Course of the College in the Session commencing September, 1859.

One Hadfield Scholarship (yearly value, £26), tenable for two years, will be Open to a Student entering on the General Course of the College, in September, 1859.

The Examinations for the above Fellowships will be held in December. The Subjects for Examination and other particulars may be learned by application to the Rev. Professor North, at the College, Manchester.

Applications for admission to the College should be made not later than August 20th, and should be addressed as above; or to the Secretary, the Rev. A. Clark, Stockport.

EDUCATION at CHRISTCHURCH.

The Rev. J. FLETCHER receives a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS into his FAMILY, and, with the assistance of competent Masters, affords a First-class Education.

Terms: Pupils under Fifteen, Eighty Guineas; above Fifteen, One Hundred Guineas. Next Term commences August 1st. Christchurch, Hants, June 6th, 1859.

RAMSGATE, 12, CHAPEL PLACE.

The Misses HUDSON and Mrs. SHRUBSOLE continue to receive YOUNG LADIES for INSTRUCTION in the various branches of English Education, with French, German, Music, Drawing, &c. Terms moderate.

Prospectuses on application, with references to Ministers and Parents of Pupils. ParLOUR Boarders received during the Vacation.

FOLESHILL-PLACE, (One Mile from Coventry).

MISS HURST receives a limited number of YOUNG LADIES for BOARD and EDUCATION. The House is in a pleasant and healthy situation. Instruction is imparted in the usual routine of a liberal English education, with all the accomplishments. Every care is taken to promote the health and domestic comfort, with the mental and moral improvement of those entrusted to her care.

References:—Rev. E. H. Delf; Rev. J. Sibree, Coventry; Rev. J. W. Perry; Rev. W. Chapman, Longford, near Coventry; Mr. L. M. Tatham, 14, Southwharf, Paddington, London.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,

MATLOCK BANK, near MATLOCK-BRIDGE, DERBYSHIRE, sixteen miles from Derby. This Establishment, closed in February last in consequence of the overwhelming number of patients (600 in 1857, 700 in 1858), will be RE-OPENED by Mr. and Mrs. Smedley, 28th May, with additional assistance and improved premises, Turkish Bath, &c. Terms, 6s. per day; 5s. per day, bed out. No fees. Persons desirous of coming to the Establishment should previously send for a prospectus with more particulars of terms, &c. Smedley's PRACTICAL HYDROPATHY, 516 pages large crown 8vo, handsomely bound, with Plans of Baths and 100 Anatomical Cuts.—Price 2s. 6d., of all Booksellers.

SELECT ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, 15, NOTTING-HILL-SQUARE, W.

Situation elevated and healthy.

Principal, Mrs. JENNINGS.

The mode of instruction adopted combines the most approved features of the College system with the discipline of the School, and is calculated to call forth the energies of the Pupils. Unremitting attention is given to the formation of character upon Christian principles. A resident Parolan and Professors of repute attend.

References to parents whose daughters have completed their education in this Establishment.

ANGLESEA HOUSE, BERNERS-STREET, IPSWICH.

The Misses BUTLER have had long experience in Tuition; they endeavour to impart a sound and liberal English Education, and offer considerable advantages for the study of the Latin, French, and German Languages. Miss E. F. Butler has spent some time on the Continent, and a resident French Governess, who has a first-class certificate, is engaged as Assistant.

Music, Singing, Drawing, and Painting, are taught by well qualified instructors. The moral and religious training, and the domestic comfort of the pupils, are sedulously considered.

VACANCIES exist for a few PUPILS at the ensuing Term, which commences on August 1st; and a Young Lady can be received as PARLOUR BOARDER, who may be desirous of continuing her education; a separate bedroom offered.

Terms, which are moderate, may be had on application.

References kindly permitted to E. Goddard, Esq., Ipswich; Rev. Eleazer Jones, Ipswich; Professor Nenner, New College, London; Rev. S. S. England, Walthamstow; Rev. J. Lord, Birmingham.

HOLLY MOUNT HOUSE, NOTTINGHAM. SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Principal, MARTIN LIDBETTER.

This School is situated in one of the best localities of the outskirts of Nottingham. The house is a detached building, and stands in its own grounds.

The course of instruction includes the usual branches of an English education, and the Latin language.

Terms.—Thirty Guineas per annum for Pupils under, and Thirty-five Guineas for those above twelve years of age. Drawing and the modern languages are taught by approved masters, on moderate terms, and are charged as extras. Washing, Three Guineas per annum.

In the education of his pupils, M. L. aims at thoroughly grounding them in that portion of their studies usually called an "English Education," before allowing them to pass to the higher branches. Pupils sufficiently advanced are sent to the Oxford Middle Class Examinations, of which Nottingham is now one of the local centres.

Prospectuses and references forwarded on application to M. LIDBETTER.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

Mr. JACKSON begs respectfully to thank his Friends for their very liberal support during the two years he has been at Ramsgate, and to intimate that, having recently INCREASED his ACCOMMODATION, he will be able to RECEIVE a few additional YOUNG GENTLEMEN as BOARDERS after the Midsummer Vacation.

The Pupils in his Establishment receive from himself and properly-qualified masters a first-rate Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education; and, in addition to thorough mental culture and discipline, great attention is given to their religious, moral, and physical training and development. The Domestic arrangements are on a liberal scale, and under the personal superintendence of Mrs. Jackson. In the proper season, the Young Gentlemen have the advantage of regular Sea Bathing, and Swimming is taught to those who desire it. There are no Day Scholars or Day Boarders admitted. Mr. Jackson's residence abroad has enabled him to gain a good knowledge of the best Continental systems of Education, and peculiar advantages are afforded in his Establishment for learning French and German.

Young Gentlemen are prepared for the New Examinations of the Universities, and at those lately held at Oxford and Cambridge his Pupils were successful.

Prospectuses, with further particulars, terms, references, &c., may be had on application.

COMMERCIAL, CLASSICAL, and SCIENTIFIC BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, CAVE HOUSE, UXBRIDGE, MIDDLESEX.

Prospectus, references, and particulars on application to Mr. J. Hunt, M.R.C.P., Principal. Terms moderate and inclusive.

HOWARD HOUSE ACADEMY, THANE, OXON.

Conducted by Mr. J. Marsh, assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The course of Tuition pursued in the above Establishment has been eminently successful under the present Principal for twenty years, during which time hundreds of youths have been prepared for offices of honour and trust they now fill. The training is adapted to prepare youths for Mercantile Pursuits, and the OXFORD MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS, including the Latin, French, and German Languages; with Drawing, Music, and Superior Penmanship. Mr. Marsh's pupils prepared the Finest Specimens of Penmanship and Drawing in the World's Exhibition of 1851. For a description, see the unsolicited report of the "London Illustrated News," September, 1851. Useful Library and Museum for Pupils. Ten Acres of Private Cricket Ground.

Terms: Twenty Guineas per Annum. Under Twelve years of age, Eighteen Guineas. Send for Prospectus, which contains Full Particulars, with reference to Parents, &c., &c.

THE GROVE SCHOOL, BRILL, near OXFORD.

This old-established School combines the advantage of moderate terms with the enjoyment of every comfort. The following are the distinctive features:—Thorough teaching, sound evangelical training, absence of corporal punishment, unlimited supply of the best provisions, and healthful locality. YOUNG GENTLEMEN are specially prepared for any position which their friends may intend them to occupy; also for the Middle Class and other examinations. They are encouraged to write freely to their Parents, and their letters are never inspected, unless it be requested.

The number of former Pupils who now occupy positions of trust, and who can be referred to, prove the excellence of the system pursued, while the uniform satisfaction given to parents is a sufficient guarantee with respect to the internal arrangements.

Terms:—Under Ten years of age, Twenty-two Guineas per annum; above Ten years, Twenty-five Guineas per annum.

References to Parents of Pupils. A Prospectus, containing full particulars, may be had by applying to the Principal, Dr. William C. Clark.

AGENTS WANTED.—Chemists, Booksellers, &c.,

would find the sale of Plumb's Arrowroot, very advantageous. It has long been highly esteemed and recommended by eminent Physicians as the best Food for Infants and Invalids. A. S. Plumb, Alle-place, Great Alle-street, London. Retail, 1s. 6d. per lb.

DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. on Sums for fixed periods or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at Call.

Offices: 6, Cannon-street West, E.C.

G. H. LAW, Manager

EMPEROR LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

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PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE SOCIETY.

Policies issued for large or small amounts, and Premiums payable quarterly or monthly, if preferred.

A rapidly-increasing business; that of the past year exceeding the business of the three former years.

Seventy per cent. of the profits given to the assured.

Policies made payable during the lifetime of the assured, without extra Premium, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Commons.

Claims paid to the Policy-holder within fourteen days after satisfactory proof of death.

Stamps and Medical Fees paid by the Office.

Policies not necessarily forfeited through inability to keep them in force.

Loans granted on real and personal security.

Sums from 1l. to 1,000l. received on deposit at interest, and can be withdrawn at a short notice.

Fire Insurance at the usual rates.

EBENEZER CLARKE, Jun., Sec.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

On Tuesday, June 7th, the Directors of this Company met the Metropolitan Agents at the offices, 32, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, John Gover, Esq., the Chairman, presiding.

The CHAIRMAN said, the Directors had, as in former years, convened this meeting in order to direct the attention of the agents to the progress of the Company's business, and to stimulate them to continued and increased exertion. He remarked that, perhaps, it might be useful to some of the agents to remind them of the distinctive features of their Company, formed as it was on the purely Mutual principle.

In directing their attention to the "superiority of the Mutual principle," the first question that arose was, what is the Mutual principle? He would define it thus:—A society of persons paying defined amounts into a common fund to secure to their families sums of money to be paid on the deaths of certain lives, the members of such society choosing the directors, managing the society, and receiving in fair proportions all the profits made. Here he would observe, that in a Mutual Company the ASSURED ARE EVERYTHING. They find the money; they choose the Directors; they govern the Company; they receive all the profits, and their representatives receive the amount assured. Contrast this with the proprietary system. There the ASSURED ARE NOTHING. They pay their money as in the Mutual office, but they have no voice in the management of the concern, and no share in the profits. A modification of the proprietary is called the MIXED system, by which a portion of the profits is conceded to the assured; but in that, as in the purely proprietary, a body of shareholders have to be paid for a subscribed capital which is not needed, inasmuch as the accumulated premiums in a well-conducted office are more than sufficient to meet the claims that will arise.

1. The Mutual principle is superior to any other because it provides assurance at a cheaper rate. This fact was fully established in a comparison which he had presented to the members at the annual meeting of the Company in 1857, between the cost and results of two assurances for 500l. each on the lives of two young men of the same age, one in a proprietary Company, at a net premium without profits; the other in this Company with profits. In this example there was shown to be an average saving of nearly 50l. by assuring in the Mutual office. Mutual assurance is, in fact, ASSURANCE AT PRIME COST, and better than that a man could not have. Proprietary companies could not offer it, since they had to pay interest and profit to the shareholders. The subscribed capital, though never required, must be paid for. The high price which the shares in some companies have realised show what large sums are unnecessarily withdrawn from the assured to pay to the shareholders.

2. The Mutual principle is superior to any other because it has more benevolence in it. The object of Life Assurance, namely, to provide against one of the greatest calamities, that of leaving a family in want, was too sacred to be mixed up with ordinary commercial interests. The duration of life in the individual was very uncertain, but, in the aggregate, it was certain, and this enabled them to fix a rate of payment, and thus,

in this Assurance business, the assured helped each other. Those who lived long helped the families of those who died early, and it seems most fitting that this provision should be made on the plan of a common brotherhood.

3. The Mutual principle is superior to any other, because it produces better management. The parties most interested have a direct control over the affairs of the Institution, and there is more chance of the Institution being conducted with wisdom and rectitude. There is a constant and wholesome check to extravagance on the one hand, and illiberality on the other. The Annual Meetings of the Members of Mutual Companies are of immense benefit to such Companies.

4. The Mutual principle is superior to any other, because it gives a greater guarantee for success. Each member has a direct interest in the progress of the Institution; and it was by that progress that their profits were increased, and every policy-holder becomes a living advertisement and a practical agent. These considerations were, he thought, sufficient, in some degree, to prove the advantages which Mutual Offices have over the Proprietary of the Mixed, and he felt persuaded that they would, as they had hitherto done, inspire the agents as well as the members to spread throughout the country the benefits of Life Assurance as exemplified in their own purely Mutual Company.

Mr. R. J. MILLAR, the Vice-Chairman of the Company, offered a few remarks on "the success of the Mutual principle." The Chairman had used some weighty arguments in support of its superiority, and he thought there were no less convincing proofs of its complete success. Facts spoke for themselves, and he need go no further than to the history of their own Company, which, he might fearlessly assert, had distinctly brought out that success, and in a way that had far exceeded their anticipations. When they considered the difficulties which they had had to contend against, and, at the same time, witnessed the steady progress which the Company had made during upwards of twelve years, they could come to no other conclusion than that the system which they had adopted was not only excellent in theory, but also eminently successful in practice. What was its position? No less than 11,000 Policies had been issued; its annual income was 58,000l., and it had paid in claims 79,000l. Three bonuses had been declared amounting to 53,888l., and a Members' Fund had been accumulated of 151,000l. Though hitherto so successful, they must not be contented. Last year they had issued Policies to the amount of 220,000l., and "Onward" must still be their motto.

Mr. W. H. WATSON said the subject which was entrusted to him was one of some delicacy, and, at the same time, of great importance. It was to show "the Safety of the Mutual Principle." Its superiority might be self-evident; its success might be fully proved; but it is also necessary that its perfect safety should be established beyond question. As the issues of a Life Office are remote, it is essential that the question of safety should be settled at starting. If there were any doubt on this point, none of them would like to be mixed up in it. The Directors would never have founded a Mutual Company, assured their lives in it, and recommended it to their friends, unless they had fully satisfied themselves that the principle was as safe as it was superior and prosperous. And yet this was the very point upon which the proprietary companies endeavoured to obtain an advantage over the Mutual principle. They do not venture to attack it openly, for if they were to attempt to argue it out, they would injure the very foundation of their own structure. No one can be brought to believe that it is not better to have the profits of a concern than not to have them; nor in the face of such splendid examples as the "Amicable," the "Equitable," and other Mutual Offices, can the superiority and success of the principle for a moment be denied. They do not, therefore, make a direct attack; but, by insinuating the question, "Is it safe?" contrive to sow the seeds of a doubt, which, though difficult to grapple with from its indefinite nature, yet serves their purpose better and works more mischief than a direct negative. The Mutual principle was based on the proposition that the premiums charged to the assured will be sufficient to meet all claims that may arise. When this Company was started, it had the advantage of constructing its tables on a large basis—namely, the Registrar-General's returns, including the mortality of all classes in the whole kingdom, and the lives being selected, their rate of mortality was much below that which had been calculated upon. Again, the premiums are reckoned to be invested at 3 per cent., whereas the rate of interest actually obtained was much higher. Then, the charge made on the policies for expenses was more than would require to be spent.

It therefore follows that there is not only enough to meet all liabilities, but a large profit is yielded in addition. Now the experience of this Company had shown that 72½ per cent. of the premiums received had been sufficient to provide for all claims, and to pay expenses, and a profit of 27½ per cent. remained to be returned to the members instead of being appropriated by shareholders, as in a proprietary office. Under such circumstances it was impossible that the Mutual principle could be otherwise than safe.

Did they think that one of those gentlemen that ask in such an equivocal manner the question, "Is it safe?" would become a shareholder in a proprietary office if the Mutual principle were not safe. The most timid men will take those shares, yet if there were any doubt in the safety of the Mutual principle, they ought not to rest easy for a moment while they hold them, for the profits of Life Assurance, which give a value to those shares, are derived from the premiums paid by the assured, and if the premiums were not sufficient to pay the claims, the proprietors would have to meet them.

The present condition of this Company further illustrates the safety of the Mutual principle. It had an income of 58,388l., and the assurances in force amounted to 1,050,000l. The question arises, what are the means of meeting this claim? The claims will fall in, on an average, in twenty-five years; some, of course, earlier, and some later; but taking one claim with another, the whole will have to be paid in twenty-five years. If 8,388l. are deducted for expenses, which is far more than is necessary, there will be a net annual income of 50,000l., which, with interest at three per cent., will amount in twenty-five years to 1,850,000l.—200,000l. more than will be wanted. As there is now an accumulated fund of 150,000l., these two sums together will show a surplus of 350,000l. to be divided amongst the members. Whether they looked at the principle or at the experience of the Company, it was perfectly certain that there would be a fund not only sufficient to pay the claims in full, but to make a large addition thereto. If the question be asked, are you sure the premiums will be paid? the answer is that if not, the liability ceases.

But it has been asked, in case there should be a deficiency, are not the Members liable, in a Mutual office, to pay the policies of other people? Those who put the question know that there is no such liability. When the Limited Liability Act was passed, it was asked, why not extend it to Assurance Companies? The answer was that it was not needed, for the policies provide that the liability to pay claims shall be limited to the funds of the Company. Mr. Watson instanced some legal cases in which this limitation of liability was clearly established.

Still, in the face of all these facts they are, and will be, met with the same inquiry, "Is it safe?" and it would be well for them, as agents, to arm themselves with the convincing and conclusive arguments which they possess. The Company had arrived at such a point that it was a matter of little moment what might be said by its assailants, but it would be wise to use all such things as levers to raise them to a still higher position.

A conversation ensued, in which several of the agents took part, and in the course of which reference was made to the amalgamation of the British Empire Fire Society with the General Assurance Company. It was suggested that the published statements of the "General," in regard to this matter, were calculated to produce an impression prejudicial to this Company. The Chairman having referred to his published letter, stating that the amalgamation did not apply to this Company, it was felt that the only other course at present necessary was for each agent, in his own district, to explain the same fact, and use his best exertions for the interest of this Company.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE WORK BEFORE US.

ONE of the best features of the Liberation Society's recent Conference was the severely practical character of the entire proceedings. While there was—in our judgment, at least—no lack of high principle, policy and principle went hand in hand together. There was enough of sentiment to raise the deliberations of the assembled body above the level of dry business, while there was that quiet pertinacity which satisfies on-lookers that talk will result in action, and that the action will be marked by the impulsive power of a vigorous will. If congratulation at past successes found full expression in report, in resolution, and in speech, there was no blindness to the fact that the difficulties yet to be grappled with are as great as any which have been overcome, nor any tendency to indulge in enervating and deceptive self-laudation.

Hence we need read no homily to the Executive, or the official staff of the society, on their duties at the present critical period in English politics; and still less is it requisite to chalk out a programme for the second Parliamentary session of 1859, which has now commenced. The society enjoys the inestimable advantage of knowing, specifically, what it has to do, and, it is allowed, judges wisely the sign of the times in choosing both when and how to do it. The Executive also availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the Conference of placing definitely before their supporters the measures about to be submitted to Parliament, and, with the same practical purpose, we now wish to place these topics apart from the many others brought before the Conference, in order that, in a wider circle, there may be intelligent, prompt, and united action.

If we place Church-rates first in our sessional programme, it is rather from the force of custom, and the present position of the question, than from any sense of its inherent importance. Looking to the repeated majorities in favour of unconditional abolition, the admitted impossibility of a compromise, and the recent conversion of the Whig leaders, we conclude that the point of danger has been passed, and that all that is now needed is time for the House of Lords to shift its ground with as much of dignity as is possible in a body from whom unavailing resistance, followed by ungraceful surrender, is looked for as part of the natural order of things in the legislative world. Whether the Church of England can afford to wait so well as can the abolitionists, and whether the charges of Archdeacon Hale will be an adequate set-off against the parochial action of the Liberation Society, are points to be left for the consideration of those who have the welfare of that Church at heart. Hope deferred will not make our hearts sick.

Sir John Trelawny has quietly introduced his Bill, which stands for a second reading on Tuesday next; but as the change of Ministry will involve some temporary vacancies, and an adjournment may be moved until the elections have taken place, it may be assumed that a postponement will become necessary. As regards the

incoming Government, we further assume that they will follow the precedent of the last Liberal administration in the matter of Ministers' Money, the Bill for the abolition of which was in the charge of the late Mr. Fagan in the Commons, with the advantage of Ministerial support, and in the Lords was backed by the usual resources of the Administration. The Church-rate measure is one which will test the sincerity of the new Government, and its determination to deal frankly with the Liberal party. It can no longer be permanently staved off by Ministerial opposition, or trickery, or neglect, but there is just room enough for Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell to find for themselves a *locus penitentiae*, and to claim a share of credit in connexion with the settlement of a discussion which promised to be disposed of in spite of them, as well as without their aid. Still, let us not trust entirely either the two noble lords, or the majority of the House of Commons, which it is believed is still securely with the abolitionists. There will, no doubt, be an effort made—on the strength of the Conservative gains at the General Election—to reduce the majority on the second reading; and if that can be accomplished there will, doubtless, be an attempt to raise a small cry of "re-action!" and that, again, may serve the House of Lords as a pretext for unabated hostility. But we believe that, with due vigilance, this may be prevented, and, therefore, we urge efforts to secure the votes of new members, as well as those of old members who have hitherto voted irregularly. One more increase in Sir John Trelawny's majority will be decisive as regards the existing Parliament, and with that augmentation, and the co-operation of the Government in the Upper House, Church-rates will figure satisfactorily in the Parliamentary retrospect of the year, notwithstanding that 1860 may call for a renewal of the struggle.

Mr. Dillwyn's Bill to amend the law relating to Endowed Schools has also been introduced, and will this week be in the hands of the public. It is, we believe, even briefer and more simple than that already brought in; merely providing that no Endowed School shall be deemed to have been founded for Church of England purposes exclusively, unless from the language of the instrument founding, or endowing, the charity, it shall appear that such was the intention of the founder. This will establish a principle which will cut at the root of recent judicial decisions limiting the rights of Nonconformists in connexion with such institutions, while the onus of proposing any restrictions will rest on our Parliamentary opponents, in the first instance, and on our legal foes subsequently. Wednesday, the 29th instant, is fixed for the second reading, and we know of no obstacle in the way of a debate and division on that day. And both should be of a decisive character, as they will be, if our readers join with other friends of the Liberation Society in petitioning and in influencing their representatives. There will be, beyond question, determined opposition, and unless there be an unmistakable demonstration that the Nonconformist body will make this as much a testing point as Church-rate abolition, it is likely enough that the division list will show wrong votes and absences which, when it is too late, will be regretted on both sides.

The Anti-Annuity-tax party are equally on the alert, Mr. Black having already reintroduced his Bill, which will, we hope, be as well supported by English and Irish members as when the second reading was carried in the spring. Apart from the importance of thorough union between English and Scotch volunteers, it is due to the Liberals of Scotland, who have contributed so large a quota to the Reform phalanx in Parliament, that they should be well supported in matters which, however local in themselves, involve principles affecting the entire kingdom. The Annuity-tax Abolition Bill is, therefore, we trust, to be passed, as well as talked about and divided upon. So, too, of the proposed measure liberating the parochial schools of Scotland from

the yoke of the Establishment, and abolishing the sectarian test now imposed on schoolmasters, we believe that the friends of free education in the South will not be wanting in efforts to secure early and complete success.

The *Regium Donum* is an old object of attack, but it is proposed to subject it to new treatment. Hitherto it has been discussed only in Committee of Supply, where the discussions are hurried and majorities in opposition to the wishes of the Treasury Bench are rarely secured. The grant will, therefore, be henceforth assailed by a distinct motion, which, we believe, Mr. Baxter is prepared to introduce, and which—thanks to electoral vicissitudes—Mr. Kirk, the champion of the *Donum*, will not have it in his power to resist.

We experience a feeling of refreshment in turning away from these familiar themes, to one which, however sombre, has at least the attraction of novelty—we refer to the proposal to follow up the amelioration of the Burial Laws by agitating for the recognition of the right of others than ministers of the Establishment to officiate at interments in our rural churchyards. If we may judge from the reception accorded to this proposal at the Conference, it is likely to prove as popular as any which has yet emanated from the fertile brain of the Executive. Nor is that surprising, seeing that it so logically follows recent legislative changes; so much affects the feelings, as well as the legal rights, of the community; and would so effectually put an end to clerical pranks and pretensions which are as much an outrage on decency as they are violations of the principle of equality. This, however, is a subject which will require more enlarged reference, and on which facts and arguments will, no doubt, be forthcoming to the strengthening of the innovators and the confusion of the upholders of the existing system.

The movement to prevent a renewal of the existing patent which makes Bible printing a monopoly, has been admirably set on foot by the Rev. Adam Thomson's forcible paper, read at the closing sitting of the Conference, and about, we understand, to be published and extensively circulated. We hope to be able next week to acquaint our readers with the name of the member who will be charged with this important subject in the House of Commons, as well as with the exact character of the steps to be taken. In any case there must be promptitude of action, and probably some considerable exertion will be needed, to make the facts of the case thoroughly known, and to produce a general conviction of the importance of the principle which is involved. If those who now profit by the monopoly really mean to make a stand on its behalf, we may be sure that neither money nor trouble will be spared on that side of the question; and as probably but few members of the House of Commons are at present either familiar with, or interested in, the question, there must be an irresistible influence from without.

Here, then, is our work for another session. It is enough to tax our energies, but by no means calculated to appal or dishearten us. On the contrary, the future will be very unlike the past, if substantial progress be not made in respect to all the items on which we have thus briefly touched. But let us not rely on the past as absolving us from the necessity for future labour as unremitting and as self-sacrificing as heretofore. We have had two days of talk: now for two months' of work!

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

(From the *Morning Star* of Thursday.)

Fifteen years ago there was set on foot a movement for the disunion of Church and State. The authors of that bold enterprise were not sanguine of speedy success. They reckoned with themselves upon growing old and perhaps weary in the war upon which many of them were entering young and all ardent. They took hostages even from time, the worst enemy of even the best expeditions. They provided in the constitution of their society that the work should be carried on though its originators

might die or fall aside. They stipulated with their followers for a periodical supply of vitality by means of a Triennial Conference, at which the organisation and all its resources should be subject to the will of any who subscribed to the principle of the absolute neutrality of Government between the various forms of religion. The result has verified the wisdom of this singular precaution. The fourth of these Triennial Conferences has just been held in this metropolis. On Tuesday and yesterday between two and three hundred delegates from towns in all parts of the island were engaged in discussing the position of the movement, and wound up last night with a public *soirée*. The original Anti-State Church Association disappeared three years since; but the principle is no less faithfully and more successfully represented by the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control. As one of the wisest and wittiest of the speakers last night remarked, the change of name was adopted in order to the acquisition of property. The Anti-State Church Association had to fight for existence. The Liberation Society has leisure to fight the Church; and with what effect is seen in the triumphant position of the Church-rate and other Dissenting questions in the House of Commons. Though the founder and leader of the movement, Mr. Edward Miall, is out of Parliament, it can count upon the votes of nearly every member of the Liberal party; and its treasurer can boast a steadily increasing income. It has gathered to its standard the wealth and respectability of Dissent. Great manufacturers, like Crossley and Salt—affluent politicians, like Peto and Lindsay—heads of colleges and popular preachers, like Drs. Halley and Archer—contribute to its funds and appear on its platform. So that fifteen years of quiet agitation has rendered the separation of Church and State by no means so utopian an idea as it once appeared.

An illustration on a grand scale of the principle this movement sets itself to destroy, is furnished by the great European difficulty which has made Italy once more a battle field. The utter hopelessness of that war resulting in the liberation of Italy arises from the position of the Pope. The people of Central Italy can be content with nothing less than the separation of the Pontiff's spiritual functions from those of a civil ruler. To that the Catholic element in France will not permit the Emperor to consent, while Austria is probably glad to purchase a religious sanction for her military despotism by providing military protection. The crucifix is thus used to sharpen the sword and the sword to defend the crucifix. Christianity itself is converted into one of these

Pagod things of sabre sway,
With front of brass and feet of clay.

Horrible as is such a compact when seen in the light of blazing artillery and glittering bayonets, we have undeniably something of the same sort at home. We have an immensely wealthy Church Establishment, which, its own friends being witnesses, would be every whit as useful, dignified, and holy, were it to renounce State revenues and free itself from State bondage. All its best efforts at home and abroad are made in the fashion of those voluntary communities which, after defying its intolerance, have picked it into emulation. If we have Church schools for the poor, and missionaries to the heathen, it is because Dissenters and Catholics set the example, and showed how to raise the means. In the United States and Canada there are hierarchies which get no State pay, yet are wanting neither in activity nor comfort. The Church of England pays her chief priests like princes, but has to employ the policeman to levy the costs of repairing its sanctuaries and washing its surplices. What is this but physical force—the power of the sword, the point of the bayonet—engaged in the protection of a religion of equity and love?

CONSECRATION OF NEW BISHOPS.—Yesterday morning the ceremonial of the consecration of Dr. J. C. Campbell to the see of Bangor, Dr. P. C. Claghington to the see of St. Helena, and Dr. E. W. Tuffnell to the see of Brisbane, took place in Westminster Abbey.

CHURCH-RATE SEIZURE.—On the 2nd inst., the churchwardens of Selby, Yorkshire, seized by constable from John Hutchinson, for a rate of 5s. 6d.—

Six Chairs, which cost last year	£1 7 0
One Warming-pan, cost	0 9 0
About three stone of Soap and a Wash-tub	0 15 0
Total	2 11 0

MAYNOOTH.—At a meeting of the committee of the Protestant Association, held on Friday, it was moved by the Rev. A. S. Thelwall, seconded by J. H. Story, Esq., LL.D., and resolved—"That, deeply impressed with the impolicy, as well as the sinfulness, of educating a Papal priesthood at Maynooth College from the public funds, the committee request Mr. Spooner, at an early day, to give notice of motion in the House of Commons for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the act by which the present grant has been conferred.

THE RELIGIOUS WAR IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—The Rev. Hugh Allen attended the meeting of the St. George's Vestry, on Thursday evening, to bring under their notice the disgraceful scenes which have taken place on the last three Sundays at the parish church, and take their advice on his present position in reference to the afternoon lectureship to which he has been elected, and licensed by the Bishop of London. Mr. Allen was accompanied by his legal adviser, Mr. Stone, of Wellclose-square. Mr. Stone said his client, in reply to a letter asking the rector to definitively state whether he intended

to oppose his having the use of the pulpit, had that morning received from the Rev. Bryan King a communication stating that, as at present advised, he intended to move for an injunction in the Court of Chancery against Mr. Allen, and as rector distinctly prohibited him from the use of the pulpit till their respective rights were determined. Under these circumstances he asked the opinion of the vestry whether he should apply for a *mandamus* to compel the rector to yield him the pulpit, and whether they approved of his acceptance of the advice which the bishop had tendered him to preach in another church in the parish pending legal proceedings. After an animated discussion, in which strong feeling was evinced against the Puseyite practices of the rector, and his resistance to the will of the parishioners, the following motions were carried with only four dissentients:—"That the vestry extremely regrets that the lecturer is prevented by the rector from discharging the duties of the office to which he has been elected, and resolves that the Rev. Hugh Allen shall be supported by the vestry in defence of his rights and the privileges of the vestry. That pending the legal settlement of the question the Rev. H. Allen be requested not to preach in any other church in the parish than the parish church."

Religious Intelligence.

THE REV. J. B. LISTER, of Lewisham, has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of St. James's Congregational Church, Blackburn, and enters on his duties there early in July.

THE REV. BALDWIN BROWN reoccupied the pulpit of Claylands Chapel, Kensington, on Sunday last, after his extended tour in Italy, and was warmly welcomed by the church and congregation. He delivered two energetic and affectionate discourses on the foundations of the Christian's joy; and notwithstanding the uncertainty of the weather, the place was as usual well filled by an attentive congregation.

MR. LOGAN ON THE REV. M'LEOD.—On Sunday evening Mr. William Logan, well known for the interest he has long taken in the moral elevation of the working classes, delivered an address on the Green. Subject:—"The Danger and Absurdity of Dr. M'Leod's Advice, in the General Assembly, to the Working Classes, in regard to Drinking and Smoking." Mr. Logan contended that smoking was an unnatural habit, and one which even its own votaries could not defend, while it in too many cases led to the habit of frequently using intoxicating fluids, which custom he also condemned. At the conclusion of his address he intimated that he would resume his readings from Dr. Guthrie next Sabbath evening, at the same time and place. The large crowd, who throughout the proceedings conducted themselves with the utmost decorum, then dispersed.

WORKING MEN'S EDUCATIONAL UNION.—This society held its seventh annual meeting of members on Friday, May 27, at the rooms of the Union, King William-street, Strand; S. W. Silver, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that the sales of publications had greatly increased, but that free contributions had fallen off. During this past year 16,519 diagrams to aid oral teaching had been sold, and 87,775 had been disposed of since the foundation of the Union. The receipts had amounted to 2,136l. 0s. 6d., of which 2,085l. had been applied in publishing. Seventy-one new publications had been issued during the year, making a total of 552 publications undertaken by the society. The meeting was addressed by the chairman; also by W. E. Hubbard, Esq., Mr. George Miller (who announced himself as a working man); Benjamin Scott, Esq., Chamberlain of London; the Rev. Edgar Silver, M.A.; R. Forsaith, Esq., and E. O. Jones, Esq. Resolutions for the adoption of the report, and the appointment of the committee and officers, were proposed and carried. Very gratifying testimony was borne to the influence of the operations of the Union, not only on adult education generally, but also on the promotion of missionary work to the heathen and the Jews, Bible circulation, ragged school operations, and the temperance cause. A series of illustrations on the Pilgrim Fathers of New England was announced as just ready for publication. Particulars of this series will be found in our advertising columns.

PEPPARD, OXON.—This village, famed for its beautiful scenery, and at one time for its debasing "Revel," has for some years past been the gathering-place on Whit-Monday, of a goodly number of ladies and gentlemen from Reading and Henley—whence it is distant about five miles, and also from London, to celebrate the anniversary of the Congregational chapel, where the Rev. Mr. Caterer has ministered to a very poor but attached people for more than thirty years. Last Monday the services were not less pleasing and profitable than on former occasions. Three sermons were preached; in the morning, by the Rev. John Kennedy, of Stepney; in the afternoon, by the Rev. J. B. French, of Richmond; and in the evening, by the Rev. John Adey, of Bexley. Between the morning and evening services, some hundreds of the friends partook of dinner and tea in a spacious tent erected on an elevated spot of ground overlooking a most charming valley, and speeches were made by the before-mentioned ministers and other gentlemen, including the Rev. James Rowland, of Henley, John Churchill, Esq., of London, William Exall, Esq., ex-Mayor of Reading, the Rev. Mr. Yonge, Rev. Mr. Caterer, and B. R. Thomson, Esq., of Hornsey. It may be observed

that the interest of the day very much depended upon the last-named gentleman, who for some nine or ten years past, has greatly interested himself on behalf of the cause at Peppard, and collected amongst his friends in this metropolis a nice little sum of money to give to the minister at the anniversary. This year he collected nearly 500l.; and the proceeds of the day amounted to about 300l. more. But for this generous effort on the part of Mr. Thomson, Mr. Caterer would be wholly unable to prosecute his evangelistic labours, and the warmest thanks therefore were given to Mr. Thomson for his zealous and successful efforts in this good cause.

Correspondence.

THE CONFERENCE OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—At the meeting of the Liberation Society last evening at Freemasons' Hall, a gentleman—I believe the Rev. R. Eckett—took exception to the remark I made "that I knew of no portion of the Wesleyan body in Victoria that did not partake of the grant of public money appropriated for the Christian religion in the colony."

After anxious thought, it does occur to me that there is a small body called Seceders or Primitive Methodists in the suburbs of Melbourne, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Townend, a most estimable and useful man, who nobly repudiates Government pay.

In justice, therefore, to the friends in Melbourne, I hasten to correct the error of last evening, and to express my regret to Mr. E. for having made it.

Would that our Primitive brethren in Victoria were multiplied a thousandfold either from the world or by secession from the Methodist body. The anomaly of a Wesleyan minister being a State stipendiary would then soon cease.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
F. J. SARGOOD.

THE NEW CONGREGATIONAL HYMN-BOOK.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Allow me to correct two serious misstatements in Mr. Kent's critique on the New Congregational Hymn-Book.

First. He speaks of a "large number of original compositions inserted" in the book, indeed "so numerous that he could refer only to a few."

Now, Sir, let me assure Mr. Kent and all whom it may concern, that whatever may be their merits or demerits, there are only twelve original compositions among the 1,000 hymns of which the book consists.

Second. He states that the book is published to "supersede those [Hymn-books I presume] now in use." In this, too, your critic is utterly mistaken; it is not published to supersede the "Congregational Hymn-book," which, as a supplement to Dr. Watts's Hymn-book, has been so long in use, and which is still in great demand among our churches; nor to supersede any similar selections which may be in circulation, but to supply a want which has been long felt and often expressed by many in the denomination; but especially to furnish new congregations with a convenient manual of psalms and hymns for public worship.

I may further add, for the information of your correspondent, that at least three out of the five hymns to which he refers as original compositions, are not original, but were selected from existing publications.

Yours truly,
ROBERT ASHTON.

Congregational Library.

MR. JOSEPH A. HORNER AND THE AMERICAN BOARD.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Within a day or two I have had my attention called to a letter published in your paper of the 1st of June, signed by Mr. Joseph A. Horner, in which he quotes certain communications of Dr. Cheever and Mrs. Stowe, which appeared in the *New York Independent*. As those communications came before the public last autumn, after I left the United States, I have had no opportunity to examine them. My sole object in this letter is to mention a few facts, which may have a bearing on the interpretation of the language used by the gentleman and lady just named.

1. The communications quoted by your correspondent grew out of the action of the American Board at its last annual meeting in Detroit, in September, 1858; at which time the report of a committee was adopted, recommending that "the Board be relieved, as early as possible, from the unceasing embarrassments and perplexities connected with the missions in the Indian territory." These "embarrassments" all spring from slavery, which has existed in the Cherokee and Choctaw tribes for more than a century. The object of the above recommendation was to bring the missions of the Board in that quarter to an end—which will, without doubt, be accomplished at no distant day.

2. Dr. Cheever is a corporate member of the American Board, and he and his congregation have been regular and liberal contributors to its funds till within a year past certainly, and I have no reason to doubt have done the same this year. At any rate, if he or his people have withdrawn, and declined further contributions, it must be of recent date; I have heard no intimations of it.

3. Both the father and the husband of Mrs. Stowe are corporate members of the Board, and have always been its warm friends and supporters, and I have no doubt are so still. The same may be said of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the brother of Mrs. Stowe, who, with his congregation, has been a regular contributor to the funds of the Board; and so have other members of the Beecher family, so far as I know. I have no reason to doubt that Mrs. Stowe is still a friend of the Board, though she may be anxious to correct what she deems an error in its doings.

4. The *New York Independent*, in which the letters of Dr. Cheever and Mrs. Stowe were published, is an unequivocal friend and supporter of the Board. Its oldest editor has long been among its prominent corporate members; I allude to the Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, Connecticut. Its other editor is the Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, of New York city, equally a friend and

patron; and so are both the congregations of these two gentlemen. The office editor is the Rev. Joshua Leavitt, whose name is not unknown in this country; he also is among the friends and patrons of the American Board. Dr. Cheever and Mrs. Stowe are among the regular contributors to the columns of the *Independent*. If, therefore, the *Independent*, by its defence of the Board, is chargeable with pro-slavery tendencies, what shall be said of Dr. Cheever and Mrs. H. B. Stowe? The fact is, there are some people in the world—I wish the number were greater—who can see a fault in a man or an institution, without wishing absolutely to kill either of them, especially when, with a little care and patience, that fault may be remedied.

5. At the last annual meeting, a committee, to whom the general subject had been referred, brought in a report, which was adopted by the Board—I think unanimously—as expressive of its views and wishes. It is as follows:—

At Hartford, in 1854, the views of the Board were clearly and definitively expressed in regard to certain laws and acts of the Choctaw government, which were designed to restrain the liberty of the missionaries as teachers of God's word. All the action of the Board since that date, and so far as we are informed, the action of the Prudential Committee also, has been in conformity with the principles then put upon record.

"Your Committee have reason to believe that the position of our missionaries among the Choctaws is one of much difficulty and peril. Among the various religious bodies in the States nearest to the Choctaw nation, there has been, as is well known, within the last twenty-five years, a lamentable defection from some of the first and most elementary ideas of Christian morality, inasmuch that Christianity has been represented as the warrant for a system of slavery which offends the moral sense of the Christian world, and Christ has thereby been represented as the minister of sin. Our brethren among the Choctaws are in ecclesiastical relations with religious bodies (the Presbyterian) in the adjoining States, the States from which the leading Choctaws are deriving their notions of civilization and of government. In those neighbouring States, and in the Choctaw nation, the missionaries are watched by the upholders of slavery, who are ready to seize upon the first opportunity of expelling them from the field in which they have so long been labouring. By the enemies of the Board and of the missionaries, our brethren are charged with what are called, in those regions, the dangerous doctrines of abolitionism. At the same time they are charged, in other quarters, with the guilt of silence in the presence of a great and hideous wickedness.

"It seems to your Committee desirable, that the Board should be relieved, as early as possible, from the unceasing embarrassments and perplexities connected with the missions in the Indian territory. Surely the time is not far distant, when the Choctaw and Cherokee Indians and half-breeds will stand in precisely the same relations to the missionary work with the white people of the adjacent States; and when the churches there will be the subjects of home missionary more properly than of foreign missionary patronage.

"On the whole, your Committee, with these suggestions, recommend that the Report of the Prudential Committee, as referred to them, be accepted and approved."—*Extract from Report of 1858.*

I will only add that the Indian territory has not been organised into a State; nor has any proposition to that effect been laid before Congress. Whether it will ever be done, is among the things covered with the mists of futurity. It may be—it may not be. If the attempt should be made, it is quite uncertain whether it would succeed.

Very respectfully yours,
S. L. POMEROY,
Sec. A. B. C. F. M., Boston.
7, Adam-street, Adelphi, June 14, 1859.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday, in answer to a question from Lord Shaftesbury, Lord DERBY stated that, as at present advised, it was not the intention of the Government to recommend to her Majesty the granting of a charter to St. Stephen's-green University, Dublin.

The answer of the Queen to the Address was then brought up and read by the Marquis of EXETER.

The Law of Property and Trustees Relief Amendment Bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed.

Lord SHAFTESBURY moved for copies of the correspondence between the trustees of the National Gallery and the Council of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce with reference to the opening of the Vernon and Turner Galleries of Pictures at the South Kensington Museum of an evening; and also for copies of all letters and memorials on the same subject which may have been received by the said trustees up to the date of their making the returns now moved for. The Marquis of SALISBURY had no objection to lay the papers on the table of the House. A short conversation took place on the subject.

In answer to the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of SALISBURY said that the report of the Commission on the present state of the militia of the United Kingdom had not as yet been agreed to, but that in a short time he hoped to be able to lay it on the table of the House.

The House then adjourned, at twenty minutes to six o'clock.

On Friday night, in answer to a question from Lord Aveland, Lord ROSSLYN said that no Enfield rifles had been issued to any militia regiments except those which had been re-embodied.

The Vexatious Indictments Bill, the Debtor and Creditor Bill, and the Companies Bill were read a second time and committed.

The Law of Property and Trustees Relief Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

Their Lordships then adjourned at a quarter to six o'clock on Wednesday; but they will not meet till Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CHURCH-RATES.

On Thursday Sir J. TRELAWNY obtained, amid cheers, leave to introduce a bill for the abolition of Church-rates. The bill was subsequently brought in, and read a first time.

WAR IN ITALY.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved that an address be pre-

sented to the Crown for copy of the instructions given to each officer sent by the British Government to the head-quarters of the armies in Italy, of Austria, Sardinia, and France, together with any correspondence that has passed between the Government of England and those countries relative to such mission.

THE NEWSPAPERS, &c., ACTS.

Mr. AYRTON obtained leave to bring in a bill to repeal certain acts and parts of acts relating to newspapers, pamphlets, and other publications, and to printers, type foundries, and reading-rooms, which was subsequently brought in and read a first time.

EDINBURGH, &c., ANNUITY-TAX.

Mr. BLACK obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish the annuity-tax levied within the city of Edinburgh, parish of Cannongate, and burgh of Montrose. The bill was subsequently read a first time.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The adjourned debate upon the Address on the Queen's Speech was then resumed.

Mr. Serjeant DEASY, in supporting the amendment moved by the Marquis of Hartington, complained of the constitution and conduct of the Executive authority in Ireland, and of the exercise of the Government and other patronage there, which had been regarded, he said, with jealousy and distrust by the bulk of the Irish people. It was for Imperial interests that this jealousy and distrust should, at this crisis especially, be removed or mitigated; and this, in his opinion, could not be done while the present Government ruled in Ireland.

Colonel DICKSON supported the Address. He had not heard, he said, a single valid argument in support of the amendment; he justified the course taken by the Government, which was, he said, a constitutional one, and claimed for them a fair trial.

Mr. DUFF condemned the foreign policy of the Government.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD addressed himself to the two grounds upon which, he said, Lord Palmerston had justified his refusal of confidence to the Government, —namely, their failures in domestic administration, and their ill-success in the management of our foreign relations. With respect to the former, he reminded the House of the difficult circumstances under which Lord Derby had assumed the Government, and suggested that, considering the discordant elements of which the Opposition was composed, the House should be assured, if the present Ministry were removed from office, upon what principles the Government would be conducted—whether the schemes of Mr. Bright were to be carried out. The objection to the foreign policy of Ministers was founded, he observed, upon two grounds—that it had not prevented war; and that they were not sincere in their profession of neutrality, but were inspired by Austrian sympathies.

No one could more highly value the alliance now happily existing between this country and France than himself (Mr. Fitzgerald)—and he believed that it had conducted greatly to the advantage of both countries as well as of Europe—(Hear, hear)—but he thought that the moment when we were professing a strict and impartial neutrality—(Hear, hear)—was hardly the time for the noble lord to declare that the first object of his Government, if it should be formed, would be the maintenance of friendly relations—not with both Powers, but with one of the belligerents only. (Cheers.) The noble lord had done more. In a speech delivered at Tiverton the noble lord expressed a hope that before the end of the campaign the Austrians would be driven out of Italy. (Cheers.) No doubt those who loved freedom and liberty might desire its extension in Italy, but would it be prudent to commit the guardianship of our "strict neutrality" to a noble lord who declared he had one common object with the Emperor of the French, whose arms he desired to see successful, and the keystone of whose policy would be to maintain the most intimate relations with the Government of France? (Hear, hear.) Would that be consistent with strict and impartial neutrality? (Cheers.)

Mr. BRIGHT, in commencing, alluding to the attacks upon Lord Palmerston, said it was notorious that hon. gentlemen opposite had in private and some publicly expressed their regret that they had not for years past been ranged under the banner of the noble lord. He should not think himself justified in supporting a vote of want of confidence in the Government on account of any charges he had heard with regard to their proceedings in the recent electoral contest. Neither should he for a moment think of assenting to a vote of want of confidence on the ground that they have not maintained peace. At the same time he thought it could be shown that notwithstanding their declarations of neutrality—the course which the Government had taken was calculated to excite doubts in the minds of many of the people of this country, and generally among the populations and the statesmen of the continent of Europe. There was an universal feeling against war throughout the country. Yet, what was our position?

If the peace is broken, so far as England is concerned, it can only be broken, I believe, by a voluntary act on our part, or by the act of some other Power, and I think it is quite clear that it can only be broken as regards France. It is evident that, so long as we are at peace, Austria will never attack us—can never attack us; and I think it is equally clear that, unless we have resolved upon war, it is almost as impossible that we should attack Austria. In point of fact war between England and Austria is almost as improbable as a fight between a

fish floating in a river, and a horse grazing upon its banks. Surely Austria could not assail England, and there is scarcely any considerable point of the Austrian dominions assailable by England. There is, therefore, in reality no kind of danger of any accidental occurrence of war between England and Austria. The question of neutrality, then, applies almost entirely and exclusively to the Government of France. Now, what has been done with regard to this subject? I wish to make this statement to the House, because I think that while we have the cry of neutrality upon our lips nothing should be done that can render the maintenance of that neutrality difficult or impossible. From the moment war was declared—I am not sure whether before, but certainly immediately afterwards—there was a great parade of apprehension that we were going to be engaged in hostilities. I am told that there has been a considerable increase of the naval power of England in the Mediterranean. (Ministerial cheers.) It is quite clear that that force cannot be directed in any way against Austria, or be maintained from any apprehension of Austria. Well, a great stir has been made about enlistment for the navy; and the Crown of England is exhibiting itself in the streets with advertising vans, flags, and music, for the purpose of enlisting any stray individual who wishes to change his service and his occupation. At the very time this is being done there are, I am told, in your depôts some 3,000 or 4,000 able seamen who will any day be capable of manning at least twelve line-of-battle ships. (Murmurs of dissent from the Ministerial benches.) Hon. gentlemen seem to be doubting in some measure what I say—I can only tell them that I am not a great authority on these matters (ironical cheers from the Ministerial side), and I should not have made this statement if I had not received it from persons who are, I believe, acquainted with the facts, and perfectly able to form a judgment on the subject. Well, I don't think all these preparations can have reference to any probable hostilities with Austria. I come then, to what has been done with regard to other means of defence. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has told us that there are in this country more soldiers than we have had since the time of the great war; and yet he invites every one who has—or who wants to have—a little notion of military affairs, to engage himself as a rifleman in the various corps which are to be formed throughout the country. (Ministerial cheers.) I know there are gentlemen who think that these things are useful. But at least they will allow that there is perhaps something to be said on the other side. For myself, I rather agree with the humorous and ingenious author of the "Bigelow Papers," who says somewhere that if there be anything more foolish or more ludicrous than military glory, it is militia glory (laughter), and I fancy that rifle corps glory is something more ludicrous still. What I want to put to hon. gentlemen is just this:—If there be any necessity for all these things—and understand that I am not finding any fault with them—if there be only one country in Europe, namely, France, with which, under any conceivable circumstances arising out of this war, you can be brought into contest, is it not likely, and even inevitable, that all those preparations you are making, both by land and sea, at the time you tell the whole world that your forces are so great and so complete, should destroy in the minds of the French Government and the French people any belief whatsoever in the language you hold as to your professed neutrality? I dare say the rifle corps movement was merely a movement of party tactics ("oh!"), because we know very very well that the yeomanry, the militia, and probably also the rifle corps project will do something to add strength to the Conservative element in some parts of England. ("Oh!") But what I say is, that you are driven either to suspect the French of designs against us, or else you contemplate at no distant period the possibility of our attacking France. ("No, no.") One of those two conclusions I hold that you cannot escape, after the conduct which the Government has adopted.

He could speak impartially in respect to the alliance with France. He had never joined in the excessive and fulsome flattery of the Emperor Napoleon in which statesmen of both sides had indulged. But the Emperor had acted faithfully towards us. He went into the wars in the Crimea and China to please us. He had had an opportunity since then to carry out those malevolent designs which some men thought he entertained, if he had really cherished them, at the time when all the military resources of England were being sent from 10,000 miles away to suppress a gigantic and most perilous revolt. There was no reason to distrust the Emperor of the French; there was no increased cause of suspicion; yet in Germany the general opinion was that the Government of England was disposed rather to side with Austria than with France. He was not disposed to blame the present Ministers for all this; but he could not confide in a Government whose neutrality, so far as he had any active explanation of it, was to be found in continued and gigantic preparations for war. He did not doubt that from the next Government there would be the same professions of neutrality; but, with regard to France, all classes of the people would feel that there would be somewhat more of sympathy towards France on the part of their successors than, as far as he knew, was entertained by the present Government. He was not, however, one of those who approved the personal alliance between France and England, which, in his opinion, did not add to the dignity or to the advantage of either nation; he should prefer a generous and dignified conduct on the part of both Governments to an alliance that seemed to separate them from other nations. There was one other subject on which he felt almost as strongly—Parliamentary Reform. He ridiculed the professions and promises of the Minister, and those who had faith in one who offered the people notes of the Bank of Elegance and coin that had never passed through the Royal Mint. He ridiculed and condemned the bill of last session, and would like to see on the floor of the House that Reformer who looked even for the most moderate amendment in the representation from the Treasury Bench. There were one or two who sit on the Opposition who believe that Mr. Disraeli "is not only

might die or fall aside. They stipulated with their followers for a periodical supply of vitality by means of a Triennial Conference, at which the organisation and all its resources should be subject to the will of any who subscribed to the principle of the absolute neutrality of Government between the various forms of religion. The result has verified the wisdom of this singular precaution. The fourth of these Triennial Conferences has just been held in this metropolis. On Tuesday and yesterday between two and three hundred delegates from towns in all parts of the island were engaged in discussing the position of the movement, and wound up last night with a public *soirée*. The original Anti-State Church Association disappeared three years since; but the principle is no less faithfully and more successfully represented by the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control. As one of the wisest and wittiest of the speakers last night remarked, the change of name was adopted in order to the acquisition of property. The Anti-State Church Association had to fight for existence. The Liberation Society has leisure to fight the Church; and with what effect is seen in the triumphant position of the Church-rate and other Dissenting questions in the House of Commons. Though the founder and leader of the movement, Mr. Edward Miall, is out of Parliament, it can count upon the votes of nearly every member of the Liberal party; and its treasurer can boast a steadily increasing income. It has gathered to its standard the wealth and respectability of Dissent. Great manufacturers, like Crossley and Salt—affluent politicians, like Peto and Lindsay—heads of colleges and popular preachers, like Drs. Halley and Archer—contribute to its funds and appear on its platform. So that fifteen years of quiet agitation has rendered the separation of Church and State by no means so utopian an idea as it once appeared.

An illustration on a grand scale of the principle this movement sets itself to destroy, is furnished by the great European difficulty which has made Italy once more a battle field. The utter hopelessness of that war resulting in the liberation of Italy arises from the position of the Pope. The people of Central Italy can be content with nothing less than the separation of the Pontiff's spiritual functions from those of a civil ruler. To that the Catholic element in France will not permit the Emperor to consent, while Austria is probably glad to purchase a religious sanction for her military despotism by providing military protection. The crucifix is thus used to sharpen the sword and the sword to defend the crucifix. Christianity itself is converted into one of these

Pagod things of sabre sway,
With front of brass and feet of clay.

Horrible as is such a compact when seen in the light of blazing artillery and glittering bayonets, we have undeniably something of the same sort at home. We have an immensely wealthy Church Establishment, which, its own friends being witnesses, would be every whit as useful, dignified, and holy, were it to renounce State revenues and free itself from State bondage. All its best efforts at home and abroad are made in the fashion of those voluntary communities which, after defying its intolerance, have pricked it into emulation. If we have Church schools for the poor, and missionaries to the heathen, it is because Dissenters and Catholics set the example, and showed how to raise the means. In the United States and Canada there are hierarchies which get no State pay, yet are wanting neither in activity nor comfort. The Church of England pays her chief priests like princes, but has to employ the policeman to levy the costs of repairing its sanctuaries and washing its surplices. What is this but physical force—the power of the sword, the point of the bayonet—engaged in the protection of a religion of equity and love?

CONSECRATION OF NEW BISHOPS.—Yesterday morning the ceremonial of the consecration of Dr. J. C. Campbell to the see of Bangor, Dr. P. C. Clough to the see of St. Helena, and Dr. E. W. Tuffnell to the see of Brisbane, took place in Westminster Abbey.

CHURCH-RATE SEIZURE.—On the 2nd inst., the churchwardens of Selby, Yorkshire, seized by constable from John Hutchinson, for a rate of 5s. 6jd.—Six Chairs, which cost last year £1 7 0
One Warming-pan, cost 0 9 0
About three stone of Soap and a Wash-tub ... 0 15 0

Total 2 11 0

MAYNOOTH.—At a meeting of the committee of the Protestant Association, held on Friday, it was moved by the Rev. A. S. Thelwall, seconded by J. H. Story, Esq., LL.D., and resolved—"That, deeply impressed with the impolicy, as well as the sinfulness, of educating a Papal priesthood at Maynooth College from the public funds, the committee request Mr. Spooner, at an early day, to give notice of motion in the House of Commons for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the act by which the present grant has been conferred.

THE RELIGIOUS WAR IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—The Rev. Hugh Allen attended the meeting of the St. George's Vestry, on Thursday evening, to bring under their notice the disgraceful scenes which have taken place on the last three Sundays at the parish church, and take their advice on his present position in reference to the afternoon lectureship to which he has been elected, and licensed by the Bishop of London. Mr. Allen was accompanied by his legal adviser, Mr. Stone, of Wellesquare. Mr. Stone said his client, in reply to a letter asking the rector to definitively state whether he intended

to oppose his having the use of the pulpit, had that morning received from the Rev. Bryan King a communication stating that, as at present advised, he intended to move for an injunction in the Court of Chancery against Mr. Allen, and as rector distinctly prohibited him from the use of the pulpit till their respective rights were determined. Under these circumstances he asked the opinion of the vestry whether he should apply for a mandamus to compel the rector to yield him the pulpit, and whether they approved of his acceptance of the advice which the bishop had tendered him to preach in another church in the parish pending legal proceedings. After an animated discussion, in which strong feeling was evinced against the Puseyite practices of the rector, and his resistance to the will of the parishioners, the following motions were carried with only four dissentients:—"That the vestry extremely regrets that the lecturer is prevented by the rector from discharging the duties of the office to which he has been elected, and resolves that the Rev. Hugh Allen shall be supported by the vestry in defence of his rights and the privileges of the vestry. That pending the legal settlement of the question the Rev. H. Allen be requested not to preach in any other church in the parish than the parish church."

Religious Intelligence.

THE REV. J. B. LISTER, of Lewisham, has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of St. James's Congregational Church, Blackburn, and enters on his duties there early in July.

THE REV. BALDWIN BROWN reoccupied the pulpit of Claylands Chapel, Kensington, on Sunday last, after his extended tour in Italy, and was warmly welcomed by the church and congregation. He delivered two energetic and affectionate discourses on the foundations of the Christian's joy; and notwithstanding the uncertainty of the weather, the place was as usual well filled by an attentive congregation.

MR. LOGAN ON THE REV. M'LEOD.—On Sunday evening Mr. William Logan, well known for the interest he has long taken in the moral elevation of the working classes, delivered an address on the Green. Subject:—"The Danger and Absurdity of Dr. M'Leod's Advice, in the General Assembly, to the Working Classes, in regard to Drinking and Smoking." Mr. Logan contended that smoking was an unnatural habit, and one which even its own votaries could not defend, while it in too many cases led to the habit of frequently using intoxicating fluids, which custom he also condemned. At the conclusion of his address he intimated that he would resume his readings from Dr. Guthrie next Sabbath evening, at the same time and place. The large crowd, who throughout the proceedings conducted themselves with the utmost decorum, then dispersed. —*Glasgow Journal*.

WORKING MEN'S EDUCATIONAL UNION.—This society held its seventh annual meeting of members on Friday, May 27, at the rooms of the Union, King William-street, Strand; S. W. Silver, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that the sales of publications had greatly increased, but that free contributions had fallen off. During this past year 16,519 diagrams to aid oral teaching had been sold, and 87,775 had been disposed of since the foundation of the Union. The receipts had amounted to 2,136l. 0s. 6d., of which 2,085l. had been applied in publishing. Seventy-one new publications had been issued during the year, making a total of 552 publications undertaken by the society. The meeting was addressed by the chairman; also by W. E. Hubbard, Esq., Mr. George Miller (who announced himself as a working man); Benjamin Scott, Esq., Chamberlain of London; the Rev. Edgar Silver, M.A.; R. Forsaith, Esq., and E. O. Jones, Esq. Resolutions for the adoption of the report, and the appointment of the committee and officers, were proposed and carried. Very gratifying testimony was borne to the influence of the operations of the Union, not only on adult education generally, but also on the promotion of missionary work to the heathen and the Jews, Bible circulation, ragged school operations, and the temperance cause. A series of illustrations on the Pilgrina Fathers of New England was announced as just ready for publication. Particulars of this series will be found in our advertising columns.

PEPPARD, OXON.—This village, famed for its beautiful scenery, and at one time for its debasing "Revel," has for some years past been the gathering-place on Whit-Monday, of a goodly number of ladies and gentlemen from Reading and Henley—whence it is distant about five miles, and also from London, to celebrate the anniversary of the Congregational chapel, where the Rev. Mr. Caterer has ministered to a very poor but attached people for more than thirty years. Last Monday the services were not less pleasing and profitable than on former occasions. Three sermons were preached; in the morning, by the Rev. John Kennedy, of Stepney; in the afternoon, by the Rev. J. B. French, of Richmond; and in the evening, by the Rev. John Adey, of Bexley. Between the morning and evening services, some hundreds of the friends partook of dinner and tea in a spacious tent erected on an elevated spot of ground overlooking a most charming valley, and speeches were made by the before-mentioned ministers and other gentlemen, including the Rev. James Rowland, of Henley, John Churchill, Esq., of London, William Exall, Esq., ex-Mayor of Reading, the Rev. Mr. Yonge, Rev. Mr. Caterer, and B. R. Thomson, Esq., of Hornsey. It may be observed

that the interest of the day very much depended upon the last-named gentleman, who for some nine or ten years past, has greatly interested himself on behalf of the cause at Peppard, and collected amongst his friends in this metropolis a nice little sum of money to give to the minister at the anniversary. This year he collected nearly 30l.; and the proceeds of the day amounted to about 30l. more. But for this generous effort on the part of Mr. Thomson, Mr. Caterer would be wholly unable to prosecute his evangelistic labours, and the warmest thanks therefore were given to Mr. Thomson for his zealous and successful efforts in this good cause.

Correspondence.

THE CONFERENCE OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—At the meeting of the Liberation Society last evening at Freemasons' Hall, a gentleman—I believe the Rev. R. Eckett—took exception to the remark I made "that I knew of no portion of the Wesleyan body in Victoria that did not partake of the grant of public money appropriated for the Christian religion in the colony."

After anxious thought, it does occur to me that there is a small body called Seceders or Primitive Methodists in the suburbs of Melbourne, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Townend, a most estimable and useful man, who nobly repudiates Government pay.

In justice, therefore, to the friends in Melbourne, I hasten to correct the error of last evening, and to express my regret to Mr. E. for having made it.

Would that our Primitive brethren in Victoria were multiplied a thousandfold either from the world or by secession from the Methodist body. The anomaly of a Wesleyan minister being a State stipendiary would then soon cease.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
F. J. SARGOOD.

THE NEW CONGREGATIONAL HYMN-BOOK.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Allow me to correct two serious misstatements in Mr. Kent's critique on the New Congregational Hymn-Book.

First. He speaks of a "large number of original compositions inserted" in the book, indeed "so numerous that he could refer only to a few."

Now, Sir, let me assure Mr. Kent and all whom it may concern, that whatever may be their merits or demerits, there are only twelve original compositions among the 1,000 hymns of which the book consists.

Second. He states that the book is published to "supersede those [Hymn-books I presume] now in use." In this, too, your critic is utterly mistaken; it is not published to supersede the "Congregational Hymn-book," which, as a supplement to Dr. Watts's Hymn-book, has been so long in use, and which is still in great demand among our churches; nor to supersede any similar selections which may be in circulation, but to supply a want which has been long felt and often expressed by many in the denomination; but especially to furnish new congregations with a convenient manual of psalms and hymns for public worship.

I may further add, for the information of your correspondent, that at least three out of the five hymns to which he refers as original compositions, are not original, but were selected from existing publications.

Yours truly,
ROBERT ASHTON.

Congregational Library.

MR. JOSEPH A. HORNER AND THE AMERICAN BOARD.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Within a day or two I have had my attention called to a letter published in your paper of the 1st of June, signed by Mr. Joseph A. Horner, in which he quotes certain communications of Dr. Cheever and Mrs. Stowe, which appeared in the *New York Independent*. As these communications came before the public last autumn, after I left the United States, I have had no opportunity to examine them. My sole object in this letter is to mention a few facts, which may have a bearing on the interpretation of the language used by the gentleman and lady just named.

1. The communications quoted by your correspondent grew out of the action of the American Board at its last annual meeting in Detroit, in September, 1858; at which time the report of a committee was adopted, recommending that "the Board be relieved, as early as possible, from the unceasing embarrassments and perplexities connected with the missions in the Indian territory." These "embarrassments" all spring from slavery, which has existed in the Cherokee and Choctaw tribes for more than a century. The object of the above recommendation was to bring the missions of the Board in that quarter to an end—which will, without doubt, be accomplished at no distant day.

2. Dr. Cheever is a corporate member of the American Board, and he and his congregation have been regular and liberal contributors to its funds till within a year past certainly, and I have no reason to doubt have done the same this year. At any rate, if he or his people have withdrawn, and declined further contributions, it must be of recent date; I have heard no intimations of it.

3. Both the father and the husband of Mrs. Stowe are corporate members of the Board, and have always been its warm friends and supporters, and I have no doubt are so still. The same may be said of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the brother of Mrs. Stowe, who, with his congregation, has been a regular contributor to the funds of the Board; and so have other members of the Beecher family, so far as I know. I have no reason to doubt that Mrs. Stowe is still a friend of the Board, though she may be anxious to correct what she deems an error in its doings.

4. The *New York Independent*, in which the letters of Dr. Cheever and Mrs. Stowe were published, is an unequivocal friend and supporter of the Board. Its oldest editor has long been among its prominent corporate members; I allude to the Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, Connecticut. Its other editor is the Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, of New York city, equally a friend and

patron; and so are both the congregations of these two gentlemen. The office editor is the Rev. Joshua Leavitt, whose name is not unknown in this country; he also is among the friends and patrons of the American Board. Dr. Cheever and Mrs. Stowe are among the regular contributors to the columns of the *Independent*. If, therefore, the *Independent*, by its defence of the Board, is chargeable with pro-slavery tendencies, what shall be said of Dr. Cheever and Mrs. H. B. Stowe? The fact is, there are some people in the world—I wish the number were greater—who can see a fault in a man or an institution, without wishing absolutely to kill either of them, especially when, with a little care and patience, that fault may be remedied.

5. At the last annual meeting, a committee, to whom the general subject had been referred, brought in a report, which was adopted by the Board—I think unanimously—as expressive of its views and wishes. It is as follows:—

At Hartford, in 1854, the views of the Board were clearly and definitively expressed in regard to certain laws and acts of the Choctaw government, which were designed to restrain the liberty of the missionaries as teachers of God's word. All the action of the Board since that date, and so far as we are informed, the action of the Prudential Committee also, has been in conformity with the principles then put upon record.

"Your Committee have reason to believe that the position of our missionaries among the Choctaws is one of much difficulty and peril. Among the various religious bodies in the States nearest to the Choctaw nation, there has been, as is well known, within the last twenty-five years, a lamentable defection from some of the first and most elementary ideas of Christian morality, inasmuch that Christianity has been represented as the warrant for a system of slavery which offends the moral sense of the Christian world, and Christ has thereby been represented as the minister of sin. Our brethren among the Choctaws are in ecclesiastical relations with religious bodies (the Presbyterian) in the adjoining States, the States from which the leading Choctaws are deriving their notions of civilization and of government. In those neighbouring States, and in the Choctaw nation, the missionaries are watched by the upholders of slavery, who are ready to seize upon the first opportunity of expelling them from the field in which they have so long been labouring. By the enemies of the Board and of the missionaries, our brethren are charged with what are called, in those regions, the dangerous doctrines of abolitionism. At the same time they are charged, in other quarters, with the guilt of silence in the presence of a great and hideous wickedness.

"It seems to your Committee desirable, that the Board should be relieved, as early as possible, from the unceasing embarrassments and perplexities connected with the missions in the Indian territory. Surely the time is not far distant, when the Choctaw and Cherokee Indians and half-breeds will stand in precisely the same relations to the missionary work with the white people of the adjacent States; and when the churches there will be the subjects of home missionary more properly than of foreign missionary patronage.

"On the whole, your Committee, with these suggestions, recommend that the Report of the Prudential Committee, as referred to them, be accepted and approved."—*Extract from Report of 1858.*

I will only add that the Indian territory has not been organised into a State; nor has any proposition to that effect been laid before Congress. Whether it will ever be done, is among the things covered with the mists of futurity. It may be—it may not be. If the attempt should be made, it is quite uncertain whether it would succeed.

Very respectfully yours,

S. L. POMEROY,

Sec. A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

7, Adam-street, Adelphi, June 14, 1859.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday, in answer to a question from Lord Shaftesbury, Lord DERBY stated that, as at present advised, it was not the intention of the Government to recommend to her Majesty the granting of a charter to St. Stephen's-green University, Dublin.

The answer of the Queen to the Address was then brought up and read by the Marquis of EXETER.

The Law of Property and Trustees Relief Amendment Bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed.

Lord SHAFTESBURY moved for copies of the correspondence between the trustees of the National Gallery and the Council of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce with reference to the opening of the Vernon and Turner Galleries of Pictures at the South Kensington Museum of an evening; and also for copies of all letters and memorials on the same subject which may have been received by the said trustees up to the date of their making the returns now moved for. The Marquis of SALISBURY had no objection to lay the papers on the table of the House. A short conversation took place on the subject.

In answer to the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of SALISBURY said that the report of the Commission on the present state of the militia of the United Kingdom had not as yet been agreed to, but that in a short time he hoped to be able to lay it on the table of the House.

The House then adjourned, at twenty minutes to six o'clock.

On Friday night, in answer to a question from Lord Aveland, Lord ROSSLYN said that no Enfield rifles had been issued to any militia regiments except those which had been re-embodied.

The Vexatious Indictments Bill, the Debtor and Creditor Bill, and the Companies Bill were read a second time and committed.

The Law of Property and Trustees Relief Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

Their Lordships then adjourned at a quarter to six o'clock on Wednesday; but they will not meet till Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CHURCH-RATES.

On Thursday Sir J. TRELAUNY obtained, amid cheers, leave to introduce a bill for the abolition of Church-rates. The bill was subsequently brought in, and read a first time.

WAR IN ITALY.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved that an address be pre-

sented to the Crown for copy of the instructions given to each officer sent by the British Government to the headquarters of the armies in Italy, of Austria, Sardinia, and France, together with any correspondence that has passed between the Government of England and those countries relative to such mission.

THE NEWSPAPERS, &c., ACTS.

Mr. AYRTON obtained leave to bring in a bill to repeal certain acts and parts of acts relating to newspapers, pamphlets, and other publications, and to printers, type foundries, and reading-rooms, which was subsequently brought in and read a first time.

EDINBURGH, &c., ANNUITY-TAX.

Mr. BLACK obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish the annuity-tax levied within the city of Edinburgh, parish of Canongate, and burgh of Montrose. The bill was subsequently read a first time.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The adjourned debate upon the Address on the Queen's Speech was then resumed.

Mr. Serjeant DEASY, in supporting the amendment moved by the Marquis of Hartington, complained of the constitution and conduct of the Executive authority in Ireland, and of the exercise of the Government and other patronage there, which had been regarded, he said, with jealousy and distrust by the bulk of the Irish people. It was for Imperial interests that this jealousy and distrust should, at this crisis especially, be removed or mitigated; and thus, in his opinion, could not be done while the present Government ruled in Ireland.

Colonel DICKSON supported the Address. He had not heard, he said, a single valid argument in support of the amendment; he justified the course taken by the Government, which was, he said, a constitutional one, and claimed for them a fair trial.

Mr. DUFF condemned the foreign policy of the Government.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD addressed himself to the two grounds upon which, he said, Lord Palmerston had justified his refusal of confidence to the Government,—namely, their failures in domestic administration, and their ill-success in the management of our foreign relations. With respect to the former, he reminded the House of the difficult circumstances under which Lord Derby had assumed the Government, and suggested that, considering the discordant elements of which the Opposition was composed, the House should be assured, if the present Ministry were removed from office, upon what principles the Government would be conducted—whether the schemes of Mr. Bright were to be carried out. The objection to the foreign policy of Ministers was founded, he observed, upon two grounds—that it had not prevented war; and that they were not sincere in their profession of neutrality, but were inspired by Austrian sympathies.

No one could more highly value the alliance now happily existing between this country and France than himself (Mr. Fitzgerald)—and he believed that it had conducted greatly to the advantage of both countries as well as of Europe—(Hear, hear)—but he thought that the moment when we were professing a strict and impartial neutrality—(Hear, hear)—was hardly the time for the noble lord to declare that the first object of his Government, if it should be formed, would be the maintenance of friendly relations—not with both Powers, but with one of the belligerents only. (Cheers.) The noble lord had done more. In a speech delivered at Tiverton the noble lord expressed a hope that before the end of the campaign the Austrians would be driven out of Italy. (Cheers.) No doubt those who loved freedom and liberty might desire its extension in Italy, but would it be prudent to commit the guardianship of our "strict neutrality" to a noble lord who declared he had one common object with the Emperor of the French, whose arms he desired to see successful, and the keystone of whose policy would be to maintain the most intimate relations with the Government of France? (Hear, hear.) Would that be consistent with strict and impartial neutrality? (Cheers.)

Mr. BRIGHT, in commencing, alluding to the attacks upon Lord Palmerston, said it was notorious that hon. gentlemen opposite had in private and some publicly expressed their regret that they had not for years past been ranged under the banner of the noble lord. He should not think himself justified in supporting a vote of want of confidence in the Government on account of any charges he had heard with regard to their proceedings in the recent electoral contest. Neither should he for a moment think of assenting to a vote of want of confidence on the ground that they have not maintained peace. At the same time he thought it could be shown that notwithstanding their declarations of neutrality—the course which the Government had taken was calculated to excite doubts in the minds of many of the people of this country, and generally among the populations and the statesmen of the continent of Europe. There was an universal feeling against war throughout the country. Yet, what was our position?

If the peace is broken, so far as England is concerned, it can only be broken, I believe, by a voluntary act on our part, or by the act of some other Power, and I think it is quite clear that it can only be broken as regards France. It is evident that, so long as we are at peace, Austria will never attack us—can never attack us; and I think it is equally clear that, unless we have resolved upon war, it is almost as impossible that we should attack Austria. In point of fact war between England and Austria is almost as improbable as a fight between a

fish floating in a river, and a horse grazing upon its banks. Surely Austria could not assail England, and there is scarcely any considerable point of the Austrian dominions assailable by England. There is, therefore, in reality no kind of danger of any accidental occurrence of war between England and Austria. The question of neutrality, then, applies almost entirely and exclusively to the Government of France. Now, what has been done with regard to this subject? I wish to make this statement to the House, because I think that while we have the cry of neutrality upon our lips nothing should be done that can render the maintenance of that neutrality difficult or impossible. From the moment war was declared—I am not sure whether before, but certainly immediately afterwards—there was a great parade of apprehension that we were going to be engaged in hostilities. I am told that there has been a considerable increase of the naval power of England in the Mediterranean. (Ministerial cheers.) It is quite clear that that force cannot be directed in any way against Austria, or be maintained from any apprehension of Austria. Well, a great stir has been made about enlistment for the navy; and the Crown of England is exhibiting itself in the streets with advertising vans, flags, and music, for the purpose of enlisting any stray individual who wishes to change his service and his occupation. At the very time this is being done there are, I am told, in your depôts some 3,000 or 4,000 able seamen who will any day be capable of manning at least twelve line-of-battle ships. (Murmurs of dissent from the Ministerial benches.) Hon. gentlemen seem to be doubting in some measure what I say—I can only tell them that I am not a great authority on these matters (ironical cheers from the Ministerial side), and I should not have made this statement if I had not received it from persons who are, I believe, acquainted with the facts, and perfectly able to form a judgment on the subject. Well, I don't think all these preparations can have reference to any probable hostilities with Austria. I come then, to what has been done with regard to other means of defence. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has told us that there are in this country more soldiers than we have had since the time of the great war; and yet he invites every one who has—or who wants to have—a little notion of military affairs, to engage himself as a rifleman in the various corps which are to be formed throughout the country. (Ministerial cheers.) I know there are gentlemen who think that these things are useful. But at least they will allow that there is perhaps something to be said on the other side. For myself, I rather agree with the humorous and ingenious author of the "Bigelow Papers," who says somewhere that if there be anything more foolish or more ludicrous than military glory, it is militia glory (laughter), and I fancy that rifle corps glory is something more ludicrous still. What I want to put to hon. gentlemen is just this:—If there be any necessity for all these things—and understand that I am not finding any fault with them—if there be only one country in Europe, namely, France, with which, under any conceivable circumstances arising out of this war, you can be brought into contest, is it not likely, and even inevitable, that all those preparations you are making, both by land and sea, at the time you tell the whole world that your forces are so great and so complete, should destroy in the minds of the French Government and the French people any belief whatsoever in the language you hold as to your professed neutrality? I dare say the rifle corps movement was merely a movement of party tactics ("oh!"), because we know very well that the yeomanry, the militia, and probably also the rifle corps project will do something to add strength to the Conservative element in some parts of England. ("Oh!") But what I say is, that you are driven either to suspect the French of designs against us, or else you contemplate at no distant period the possibility of our attacking France. ("No, no.") One of those two conclusions I hold that you cannot escape, after the conduct which the Government has adopted.

He could speak impartially in respect to the alliance with France. He had never joined in the excessive and fulsome flattery of the Emperor Napoleon in which statesmen of both sides had indulged. But the Emperor had acted faithfully towards us. He went into the wars in the Crimea and China to please us. He had had an opportunity since then to carry out those malevolent designs which some men thought he entertained, if he had really cherished them, at the time when all the military resources of England were being sent from 10,000 miles away to suppress a gigantic and most perilous revolt. There was no reason to distrust the Emperor of the French; there was no increased cause of suspicion; yet in Germany the general opinion was that the Government of England was disposed rather to side with Austria than with France. He was not disposed to blame the present Ministers for all this; but he could not confide in a Government whose neutrality, so far as he had any active explanation of it, was to be found in continued and gigantic preparations for war. He did not doubt that from the next Government there would be the same professions of neutrality; but, with regard to France, all classes of the people would feel that there would be somewhat more of sympathy towards France on the part of their successors than, as far as he knew, was entertained by the present Government. He was not, however, one of those who approved the personal alliance between France and England, which, in his opinion, did not add to the dignity or to the advantage of either nation; he should prefer a generous and dignified conduct on the part of both Governments to an alliance that seemed to separate them from other nations. There was one other subject on which he felt almost as strongly—Parliamentary Reform. He ridiculed the professions and promises of the Minister, and those who had faith in one who offered the people notes of the Bank of Elegance and coin that had never passed through the Royal Mint. He ridiculed and condemned the bill of last session, and would like to see on the floor of the House that Reformer who looked even for the most moderate amendment in the representation from the Treasury Bench. There were one or two who sit on the Opposition who believe that Mr. Disraeli "is not only

a Reformer, but is actually panting for the coming of next session, when he may take the wind out of the sails of the noble lord the member for London and convert me into an enthusiastic admirer of his new measure." Mr. Bright advocated the passing of a bill this session, or at least the bringing of one in, which if the weather were too hot for the other House to pass it, might be passed in November. He admitted that Lord John Russell's very moderate programme would give satisfaction—a programme very different from the delusive proposition of Mr. Disraeli. The Government said that it had not been proved it had done anything bad. But if there is no difference between the two sides of the House, why this general election? Surely there must have been some difference? The electors of the West Riding were not amusing themselves when they rejected Mr. Wortley.

Then what is it? You assume that the constituencies have sent up a majority of one way of thinking, and you suppose it is proper in us to support the Government of a minority of another way of thinking. That is an unreasonable thing to ask. (Cheers.) It is utterly impossible the Government can suppose—it is a mere joke to ask—that a majority of one set of opinions will consent to the permanent direction of a Government holding opinions of the contrary character.

Mr. Disraeli, as a bait to some on that side, said the Tories had never been so exclusive as the Whigs.

He said that distinguished men had sat on that bench who had had no connexion with the English aristocracy; but it has always been on most stringent conditions. You allowed Sir Robert Peel to lead you; but when Sir Robert Peel did something that all the world admitted was most beneficial to the country, you cast him off.

Mr. Gladstone was cast off with rancour—

Indeed, the rancour you showed was something one can scarcely comprehend, and it did immense harm to your own party, for it enabled the right honourable gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer to become your leader, and to occupy the eminent and proud position in which he stands, or sits, at this moment. But, from what I heard said at that time, by the party in private about the Peelites, I have always had an idea that many honourable members had got their reading of the Old Testament rather confused, and that they had somehow mixed up the Peelites with the Hivites and the Hittites—(great laughter and cheering)—and thought it was not merely a political difference that had occurred, but something more, for which they condemned the few distinguished individuals who had done so much good for their country to perpetual extinction. The right hon. gentleman, therefore, has nothing to boast of on that question.

Mr. Bright explained his own position should there be any change—

I wish to pursue the same course that I have pursued in time past—a course of vigilance with regard to the Government. I never quarrelled with Governments which pretended to be Liberal because they did not do what I wanted, or go so far as I wanted. I have never quarrelled with one of them yet, except when it has deserted the principles of its ancient party (hear, hear), and has asked us who sat on the same side of the House to support that which we knew it would be inconsistent in us and impossible for us to support. (Hear, hear.) Well, if there comes a new Government in, and my seat be there, I shall watch it with the vigilance that I have exercised in time past, and, I admit, with as much forbearance as I can show consistently with what I believe to be my duty to those great political objects to which my life has been devoted. If they pursue an honest and straightforward, though I will admit a moderate course, I shall bear in mind the difficulties by which they are surrounded (cheers), and I shall be anxious to continue them in office as long as I find them disposed to move on fairly and reasonably in that direction which may be said to be indicated by the average opinions of those who sit on the same side of the House. (Cheers.) If, unfortunately, they should do some of those things which they have done in times past (a laugh), my sorrow will be great, my opposition, if I am here, will be inevitable, and I am afraid some night or other I shall find them, as before, handed over to the Philistines who will sit opposite to them. (Laughter.) I hope, whoever may form this Government, whoever may be the members of the Cabinet, that they may look to the past, and see how they have failed so much. (Hear, hear.) Since the fall of the Government of Sir Robert Peel there has been no good handling of the Liberal party in this House. The Cabinet has been exclusive, the policy has been sometimes wholly wrong, and sometimes feeble and paltering. (Cheers from the Ministerial benches.) If in the new Government it shall be found that there are men adequately representing these reconciled sections, acting with some measure of boldness and power, grappling with the abuses which are admitted to exist, and relying upon the moral sense and honest feeling of the House, and the general sympathy of the people of England for improvement in our legislation, I am bold to hope that the new Government will have that which her Majesty evidently wishes—a longer tenure of office than any Government that has existed for many years past. (Loud cheers.)

Lord ASHLEY spoke briefly in favour of the amendment, and Mr. PAIK of the original motion.

Mr. BAXTER, with some reluctance and regret, felt himself obliged to support the amendment, owing to the legislative failures of the Government, their unwise and unpatriotic dissolution of Parliament, and their foreign policy, on which he looked, he said, with dread.

Mr. LIDDELL supported the Government.

Mr. SPOONER said he had been asked why he had not called for an explanation as to some supposed understanding between Dr. Wiseman and Lord Derby, and as to certain letters which had passed. Now, it was not his habit to request explanations unless he felt there were sufficient grounds for doing so, and, after the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that this was all an electioneering report, containing not a word of truth, he wondered that any hon. member should seek for further explanation on the subject.

Mr. HORSMAN said that, by common agreement, the vote on the amendment was to be taken as a settlement of the question whether or not the constituencies had returned a majority to that House in favour of the Derby Ministry.

Every individual member, therefore, would be called on in the division that was to take place to give an answer to the appeal of Lord Derby. Those who had been returned on the ground of having confidence in the Government would of course vote with the Government, and others who had been returned to say the contrary would vote for the amendment of the noble marquis. On an issue so limited and so simple as that, it was impossible for him to hesitate as to the vote he should give. (Hear, hear.) He had been no party to raising that issue, and would have supported the Government if they had protested against it; but it was impossible to maintain for them a point which they had themselves abandoned. (Hear, hear.) He was therefore compelled to say that the answer he had been commissioned to give to Lord Derby's appeal was not favourable to his continuance in office. (Cheers.)

Mr. KER SEYMER gave a history of the intestine discords of the Liberal party, which was now said to be united; but he doubted the sincerity of this union, specifying various questions which pressed for decision, and upon which there was a declared antagonism in the different sections of the party, especially that of Reform.

The noble lord the member for Tiverton once gave a description of the views of the hon. member for Northampton on war. He said that if the French came here the hon. member for Northampton contended that we ought not to oppose them, but invite them to tea—(a laugh)—and then tell them over the urn that they had done wrong in coming here, and that they ought to go back again. (A laugh.) The hon. member for Northampton was one of the Liberal united party, and how could that hon. gentleman consistently support a Government that was arming the country?

Mr. GILPIN said he was sure the hon. gentleman would not willingly misrepresent him. Immediately after the statement made by the noble viscount, he published a letter in the *Times*, stating that he was not the author of the pamphlet from which the noble lord quoted, and that he had no more to do with the principles of that pamphlet than the noble lord himself. Since that the author had published his name. He was a merchant in the city. He had nothing whatever to do with the principles set forth in that pamphlet. (Cheers.)

Mr. K. SEYMER said that if he had misrepresented the hon. gentleman it was quite unintentional. (Hear, hear.) He begged, however, to ask the hon. member for Birmingham whether he still retained the opinion he had expressed that the large military establishments of the country were merely a system of out-door relief for the aristocracy? Did the hon. gentleman think that the military establishments, which the Government and the country believed to be necessary, were only kept up for the purpose of benefiting the aristocracy? (Hear, hear.) If he did think so, he could, of course, act upon that opinion, and then how could he be expected to arm the country for defence? (Hear, hear.)

Sir JAMES GRAHAM now rose, and his appearance was greeted with cheers and counter-cheers. He began with a slashing personal attack. He said he was placed in a painful position. [The Ministerialists broke out in ironical cheers.] Those cheers did not augur ultimate triumph. Having crossed the House, he could not give a silent vote after what Mr. Disraeli had said.

I may be mistaken, but I have always believed that among gentlemen there was an established rule—(laughter and counter-cheers)—What, Sir! has it come to this? After such an attack has been made upon me by the right hon. gentleman opposite, am I not to be allowed to offer any explanation to the House? I cannot believe that is a course which will be sanctioned, even by a new House of Commons. (Cheers.) He thought it an established rule among gentlemen, that when regret for an error has been expressed the subject shall not be revived. But he was in error; the Leader of the House has revived the subject. Now, although he was wrong in saying that the billet money was increased by an act of the prerogative, yet it was proclaimed on the eve of the general election—(shouts of "Oh, oh!")—and used for election purposes; and since he was forced to do so, he would give evidence of the fact. The son of the Secretary for War was a candidate for Devonport, and he issued this placard:—

A Fact for the Licensed Victuallers and Beershop-keepers.—The present Government have taken care that, from the 25th of April instant, every person upon whom a soldier is liable to be billeted shall be paid 4d. per day, instead of three half-pence. At a moment like the present, when recruiting is going on to a much larger extent than usual, this boon is one of great consequence, and evidences the desire which a good Conservative Government has to remove oppression and wrong, wherever it may be discovered. Licensed victuallers and beershop-keepers will appreciate this boon, and understand well the difference between a Conservative 4d. and a Whig three half-pence.

In like manner, Sir James referred to the Berwick barracks story and the Dover and Lever contracts, but on these subjects he said there must be strict scrutiny. He spoke of the Roman Catholic alliance, and laughed at the statement of Mr. Bowyer on the Dundalk hustings, that he had reason to expect a charter for the Roman Catholic University from her Majesty's advisers. Sir James also referred to Mr. Disraeli's "offensive" mode of describing the story of Lord Derby's subscription to the election fund as an "impudent fabrication." [Mr. DISRAELI rose to order, and said he applied the words to the story, and not to Sir James, who quoted it; and the SPEAKER confirmed this view.] Sir James continued:—

Certainly, Sir, what the right hon. gentleman has said, confirmed by your high and unimpeachable authority, is some satisfaction to my wounded feelings. But the right hon. gentleman went on to remark upon the mild influences of age, presenting in his own person a contradiction to the Horatian maxim,

Lenit albescens animos capillus;

because he was an illustration of the fact that one might lose one's curls and still retain one's taste for sarcasm. (Laughter and cheers.) The right hon. gentleman will

pardon me if I express to him an opinion. I regard him as the Red Indian of debate. (Laughter.) By the use of the tomahawk he has cut his way to power, and by a recurrence to the scalping system he hopes to prevent the loss of it. (Cheers and laughter.) When the right hon. gentleman uses towards one who has offered him no offence—"Oh, oh!"—language of the tone and character which he has applied to me, I say this, that I was astonished by the rudeness of the assault—"Oh, oh!" and cheers)—but I readily forgive it on account of the feeling of anger and of disappointment at blighted hopes by which it was dictated. ("Oh oh!" and cheers.)

Having dealt with the personal question Sir James turned to the political situation. He arraigned the Government for its mode of dealing with home and Indian finance, and the reorganisation of the Indian army—a great question still in suspense; he referred in terms of censure to their India Bill; their attempted Church-rate legislation; the dissolution of Parliament—an improvident measure from which great national evils have resulted, a measure which compelled the First Minister to explain himself at a civic feast, and an Under Secretary to explain our relations with France and Russia on the hustings; he arraigned them for taking without the advice of Parliament "the most important steps with regard to the army and navy any Government ever adopted,"—measures which may be necessary, but which involved them in a great constitutional difficulty. He censured the system of raising seamen by bounty, as impolitic and imprudent, as involving the heaviest tax to which the shipping interest can be exposed. He also objected to the rifle volunteers, whom he compared to the French National Guard. And finally he pointed sarcastically to the change in the tone of the Government on the subject of reform, and wound up with an apposite quotation from a speech made by Lord Derby on the motion for a want of confidence in 1841. The time, he said, has arrived when the plainest language must be spoken, and without hesitation he gave his vote for the amendment.

Mr. WHITESIDE admitted the principles of foreign policy contended for by Lord Hartington, which were those of Mr. Fox; he only disputed their application. He discussed the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston in 1848, a summary of which, in condemnatory terms, he read in the words of Sir J. Graham, and which, he contended, was in the teeth of the principles of Mr. Fox. Those principles of non-intervention were right, and they had been violated by Lord Palmerston in almost every instance. He challenged him to produce a measure of utility with which his name is associated; he recounted Lord Palmerston's Italian policy in 1848, his refusal of the Austrian offer of the line of the Mincio, the Minto mission, and the policy tending to separate Sicily and Naples; and he quoted passages condemning that policy from the speeches of Mr. Sidney Herbert and Sir James Graham, members of the happy family at Willis's Rooms; he attacked Lord Palmerston for the interference with Naples, and Lord Clarendon for the treatment of Belgium at Paris. Such being his policy, the Government should not be changed upon that ground. Mr. Whiteside then went over the charges against the Government brought by Sir J. Graham at Carlisle, denouncing them, particularly that relating to the Galway contract, as destitute of the slightest foundation. The charge of a compact with the Catholics—who were always virtuous, he observed, when they voted with the Whigs—he attributed to the jealousy and mortification of that party at the alteration in the sentiments of the people of Ireland. He denied for himself and the other members of the Irish Government that there had been any compact with the Roman Catholic party for the purpose of obtaining votes, and he asked whether it was worthy of Sir J. Graham to try to raise against the Government a religious cry in Ireland. Mr. Whiteside amused the House by reading, in conclusion, the characters which some of the Liberal leaders had given of each other:—

The hon. member for Birmingham has sketched the character of the noble viscount, and the noble viscount has returned the compliment. The hon. gentleman said of the noble lord:—

I have observed the noble viscount's conduct ever since I had the honour of a seat in this House, and the noble viscount will excuse me if I state the reason why I have often opposed him. The reason is, that the noble viscount treats all these questions, and the House itself, with such a want of seriousness, that it has appeared to me that he has no serious, or sufficiently serious, conviction of the importance of business that so constantly comes before this House. I judge the noble viscount as a man who has experience, but who with experience has not gained wisdom; as a man who has age, but who with age has not the gravity of age, and who now, occupying the highest seat of power, has (and I say it with pain) not appeared affected with the due sense of the responsibility that belongs to that elevated position. We are now in the hands of these two noble lords. They are the authors of the Russian war. It lies between them that peace was not made at Vienna upon some proper terms, and whatever disasters may be in store for this country, or for Europe, they will lie at the door of these noble lords.

(Cheers.) The noble viscount has favoured us with his view of the political character of the hon. member for Birmingham. Speaking of that hon. gentleman, he said:—

He (Mr. Bright) asks me to explain the meaning of 'the balance' of power. Now, the hon. member for Manchester and I differ so much upon almost every question involving great principles (cheers), that I am afraid I shall be unable to gratify him by complying with his request to explain the meaning of the expression 'the balance of power.' The hon. member, however, reduces everything to the question of pounds, shillings, and pence, and I verily believe that if this country were threatened with an immediate invasion likely to end in its conquest, the hon. member would sit down, take a piece of paper, and would put on one side of the account the contributions which his Government would require from him for the defence of the liberty and independence of the country, and he would put on the other the probable contributions which the general of the invading army might levy upon Manchester (laughter); and if he found that on balancing the account it would be cheaper to be conquered (renewed laughter) than to be laid under contributions for defence, he would give his vote against going to war for the liberties and independence of the

country, rather than bear his share in the expenditure which it would entail.

(Laughter and cheers.) Now, Sir, I think that a coalition of persons who entertain these agreeable opinions of each other will form a Ministry of which England may be proud.

Why did the hon. member for Birmingham support the noble lord?

The hon. gentleman in effect says, "I will make the noble lord the member for Tiverton Minister, in order that I may squeeze what I can out of him. When I have done that, then, like Warwick, I will kill him and go on breaking up Ministry after Ministry, until I have accomplished that which is the darling object of my life." (Hear, hear.) Now that is a clear and intelligible policy, and it is manfully avowed. I cannot help congratulating the hon. gentleman, as well as the right hon. member for Ashton and the right hon. gentleman the member for Wilts, who signed the requisition convening the meeting which took place at Willis's Rooms, on the prospect of the entire unanimity of feeling which is likely to pervade the Government of which they are to be members, and upon the circumstance that while they are prepared to agree on matters of principle, they are perfectly ready to set aside mere matters of detail; such, for instance, as the ballot. (Cheers.) The speech which was made on that question by the late Attorney-General in the course of last session must no doubt have been very flattering to the feelings of the noble viscount, in whose Administration he served—(a laugh)—while he must have been equally flattered to find that his own remarks upon the same occasion were characterised by one of the staunchest of his adherents (Mr. Berkeley) as "complete rubbish." (Laughter.)

On the motion of Mr. M. GIBSON, the debate was again adjourned, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes to one o'clock.

On Friday the adjourned debate on the Address was resumed by

Mr. M. GIBSON said he felt that he was not an attacking party, but that he only answered a challenge thrown down by the Government. The House had been told that the dissolution was a necessity, because the Government could not carry their measure. Its object, therefore, was to increase the Conservative element in the House, so as to carry measures of a more Conservative character, and, as far as possible, to extinguish the Liberal party. How, then, could Liberals vote confidence in a party who so acted? After some strictures upon the exercise of Government influence at elections generally, and drawing attention to circumstances connected with the last election for Berwick, which, he thought, called for explanation, he avowed his distrust of the vague professions of the Government on the subject of Reform. He could not vote confidence in them, he said, on that ground, nor upon that of religious equality and freedom of conscience. On the important question of neutrality, he did not charge the Government with a direct desire to support by patent acts either side in the war now going on; but he was of opinion that it had, at least, Austrian sympathies, and the question was whether, in such circumstances, there could be an honest neutrality on their part. He should wait for the promised papers before he determined whether the Government were neutral or not, though experience told him that such documents were not always to be relied upon. He did not charge the Government with not having prevented the war, which had arisen from the necessities of the position, from the unfortunate state in which the Italian subjects of Austria had been left. Believing that he should best promote the cause of Reform by voting for the amendment, he should give it his hearty support.

Mr. LINDSAY, as a Reformer, felt conscientiously bound to vote against the amendment. Why should a Conservative Government fail in passing a Reform Bill?

What party was it that had passed nearly all the great measures of progress in by-past times? It was the Government of the Duke of Wellington that had passed Catholic Emancipation, and it was that of Sir R. Peel that gave us the repeal of the Corn-laws. (Hear, hear.) It was the Government of Lord Derby that admitted the Jews to Parliament. ("Oh, oh!" and cheers.) The Jew Bill had passed to and fro like a shuttlecock—this House being one battlefield, and the other House another—for twenty-five years; and what guarantee had he that any Reform Bill proposed by the noble lord the member for the City of London would not undergo a similar process for twenty years to come? ("Oh, oh!" and cheers.) The present Government had in the Queen's Speech pledged themselves to a substantial measure of reform. ("No, no," and "Yes, yes.") As to the foreign policy of the Government, it had at least done as much to preserve peace as Lord Palmerston. When the present Government brought in a Reform Bill, they would be able to pass it rapidly through that and the other House of Parliament, which he was convinced the Whigs would not be able to do. (Hear, hear.) Considering that no reasons had been alleged why he should give a vote of no confidence against the present Government, he should certainly vote against the amendment. (Cheers.)

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT criticised with great spirit the conduct of the Government in respect to the dissolution, which was a declaration of war to the knife against the Liberal party. It might be that the Government thought they were going to obtain a large majority, but miscalculations were made, and they found themselves with perhaps thirty more friends in that House, and about ninety or a hundred more enemies, than in the last Parliament. The dissolution was but a name—no past measures, no promise of future measures. And now Ministers promised everything to every party in the House.

Let me read what the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the other night. Our resistance to the noble lord's motion, and our objection to lowering the borough franchise were (said the right hon. gentleman), mere

matters of detail, not of principle, and then he went on to say:—

The question of the borough franchise must be dealt with, and it must be dealt with with reference to the introduction of the working classes. We admit that that has been the opinion of Parliament, and that it has been the opinion of the country, as shown by the gentlemen who have been returned to this House. We cannot be blind to that result. We do not wish to be blind to it. We have no prejudice against the proposition.

(Laughter.) Why that proposition was the whole question that we had been debating. (Cheers.) It was the very point at issue. (Hear.) Details indeed! Do we not recollect the speech made by the right hon. baronet, whom I regret not to perceive now in his place, or rather at whose absence I rejoice, because he has not heard the principles which he so eloquently enforced tossed to the winds by the right hon. gentleman? (Laughter.) But now we are told they have no prejudice against the proposition. (Cheers.) They go on to say "all we want is to minister to the public necessities," that is to the necessities of the Government representing the public (laughter), but they add cautiously, "provided the measures we introduce are deserving of public approbation." (Hear, hear.) Those are wider statements than ever were heard before from any Ministers. They say,—"You wanted Reform. We offered you Reform compatible with our principles. You did not accept it. Now we will offer you reform that is not compatible with our principles." (Cheers.) "We are general merchants." (Laughter.) "We have samples of every article." (Renewed laughter.) "We have been reading about political economy, and we know where there is a demand there will be a supply." (Continued laughter.) I confess when I am asked to give my confidence to the Government, I am at a loss to know what it is I am to confide to them.

The Government had seemed to adopt a course opposite to what they had formerly professed with regard to the claims of the Roman Catholics. He thought it would be very good that the system of exclusion and inequality which had had the effect of making the Catholic and Protestant religions contumacious with the Liberal and Conservative parties in Ireland should be broken up by the influence of a conciliatory demeanour towards our Catholic fellow-subjects; but he would ask why should this tolerant and conciliatory disposition be professed now for the first time?

At the dissolution of 1852, a Protestant cry was raised by the party now in office against those who endeavoured to do justice to their Catholic countrymen. When he (Mr. Sydney Herbert) was Secretary for War, and succeeded in sending Roman Catholic chaplains to tend the sick and wounded Catholic soldiers in the Crimea, he was met with a strong opposition. (Cheers.) He did not say that the apparent change which had now come over the present Government was wrought by any compact or any written engagement. There was no reason why a Conservative Government should not behave in a conciliatory manner to the Catholics, but such behaviour should not be adopted for the purpose of the moment. On the 12th June, 1854, in Committee on the Civil Service Estimates, Mr. Spooner moved to strike out the small item of 550*l.* for the Roman Catholic priests attending the inmates of Government prisons. Lord Palmerston, who was then head of the Government, defended the vote, and then Mr. Spooner expressed his great "surprise that a Minister of the Queen should be willing to pay for instruction in a religion which her Majesty, by subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, had declared to be an idolatrous deceit." Mr. Spooner moved as an amendment to strike out this item; Mr. Adderley approved of the amendment, and Sir J. Pakington also spoke against the proposed vote. (Hear, hear.) On a division there were 158 for the amendment, and 136 against it, so that Mr. Spooner's opposition was successful; and Mr. Disraeli, Sir John Pakington, Mr. Whiteside, and Mr. John George, the present Solicitor-General for Ireland, voted in the majority. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Sidney Herbert) did not object to the change of opinion which had occurred now, but he would have Roman Catholic gentlemen, for whose support the Government were now bidding, recollect the treatment they experienced then. (Cheers.) He hoped this change of behaviour would be permanent, and that at a future time they would not raise the Protestant cry, and declare that our religion was in danger from Romanising concessions. (Cheers.) He was gratified with the tone in which Mr. Whiteside had spoken upon this subject; his expressions of affection, goodwill, and tolerance had fallen like dew from heaven. (Cheers.) He said they had heard that a just conciliatory conduct towards their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects was compatible with Protestantism. But how long had the hon. and learned gentleman learned that—how many years, or months, or weeks ago? He wished the hon. and learned gentleman had learnt this lesson earlier. (Cheers.) Now, with regard to changing opinions, he admitted that in the case of the repeal of the Corn-laws, those with whom he acted had changed theirs. [He narrated the history of Sir R. Peel's Government on that question.] But now he would tell those who had changed their principles with regard to the Catholics, and with regard to Parliamentary Reform, that, giving them credit for sincerity, the change was so rapid that he had no confidence in their being the men to carry their new principles into effect, and he strongly preferred its being done by those who could do it without any sacrifice of consistency, and more effectually for the public good. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Herbert then vindicated Lord Palmerston's Willis's Rooms speech in favour of the French alliance, by quoting an expression of Mr. Disraeli that that alliance was "the keystone of civilisation and the happiness of Europe." (Cheers.) On this question of foreign affairs he (Mr. S. Herbert) would speak with perfect frankness. It had been objected that this motion should be postponed until the blue-books were produced. Now those blue-books might have been on the table the first day of the session. (Hear, hear.)

But he did not require them, for he brought no charge against Lord Malmesbury of having been the cause of this war. Many people thought the war might have been avoided, but it was easy to judge of men's conduct after the event and in a long and difficult negotiation it would be easy, with the blue-books

before them, to point out some mistakes. He thought Lord Malmesbury, who, no doubt, did his best, had been treated with great injustice (cheers from the Ministerial benches),—especially by his own friends (laughter), for they had proclaimed that the peace of Europe depended on maintaining him in office, whereas if they had said what was true, that he was an English gentleman of good abilities and patriotic intentions, doing his best under very difficult circumstances, of which he had had very little experience, all parties would have heartily wished him success, and afforded him every indulgence for any error he might have committed. (Cheers.) Parties on both sides were now so broken up that a strong Government, in the old sense of the term, could not be expected. But the country did not want a strong Government now, as it formerly did, for society, instead of needing to be guided by the Government, had itself grown strong, and the Government was guided by it. (Cheers.) He admitted there was no prospect of forming a Government now that should not be weak in the amount of support it obtained, but he thought one might be formed that should be stronger than the present Government in its composition. (Cheers.)

Mr. BENTINCK looked on the success of the amendment with great apprehension. It would not have been supported by Mr. Bright without some guarantee that his views on Parliamentary Reform would be carried out.

Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR replied to the charge brought by Mr. S. Fitzgerald against the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston in 1848, which, he contended, had been one of strict neutrality; whereas there was, he said, some colour for the supposition that the present Ministers had a leaning towards Austria, which had hung like a cloud over Italy, and had been the indirect cause of the present war. Still, we could have no sympathy with Sardinia, so that neutrality could be easily maintained, unless, indeed, matters were complicated by an invasion of Germany.

Captain VERNON asked what was the object of this amendment?

To remove Lord Derby from power. (Opposition cheers.) What was his crime? His crime was that his place was coveted by the two noble lords (Palmerston and Russell). Place at any price was their filibustering creed. He would ask hon. gentlemen opposite a question or two. Who was to be their future leader—who was to reign?

"Under which King, Besonian, speak!"

(Laughter.) Was Tiverton to do suit and service to London, or was London to be dragged at the chariot wheel and through the mud of Tiverton? What was to be the *epo*, and which the *rex meus*? Or was the Premier of England in future to be depicted in the pages of *Punch* as the two Kings of Brentford amicably smelling at the same nosegay? Or was a third person to be introduced in the shape of the hon. member for Birmingham, and were the future Premiers to be what Mrs. Malaprop would call "Mr. Cerberus and three gentlemen at once." Politics, like poverty, made us acquainted with strange bedfellows. But it would be a curious sight to see the noble lord and the noble viscount snugly tucked up in the same bed, under the blanket of conciliation, with the hon. member for Birmingham as Bodkin. (Laughter.) What was the object of union between the choice triumvirate? Was it peace? That was not the vocation of the noble viscount. Was it war? That was not the feeling of the hon. member for Birmingham. And here he must do the noble lord the member for London the justice to say that he had a bias both ways. (Laughter.) Upon the question of reform no power on earth would induce Lord Palmerston to go the whole length of Mr. Bright, or prevail upon the latter to stop with Lord Palmerston. Here, again, Lord J. Russell had a bias towards both. In conclusion he (Captain V.) reminded the Conservatives that they were assailed not by a policy, but by a party; not by a fact, but by a faction. (Cheers.) Let there, then, be no hair-splitting, no "letting I dare not wait upon I would," but let them all resolve to stand or fall together. (Cheers and a laugh.)

Mr. LEATHAM, with very great reluctance, felt it his duty to vote against her Majesty's Ministers, who had, in his opinion, failed as practical statesmen, especially in the matter of political reform.

Sir G. LEWIS supported the Amendment, which he contended had been absolutely forced upon the House by the conduct of Government. The resolution of his noble friend (Lord J. Russell) did not necessarily import censure upon her Majesty's Government. It affirmed certain principles, and it was open to the Government to adopt and to modify their bill in conformity with them. But they unnecessarily chose to accept that motion as a vote of censure; and on its being carried they appealed to the country—not, indeed, on the merits of their bill, but on the general question of whether the country put confidence in them. He (the right hon. gentleman) entirely concurred in the remark of the right hon. member for Birmingham, namely, that there must have been some question of importance decided at the late election. They all knew what interest was excited by those elections, and what accusations had been made with respect to sums of money said to have been subscribed for the purpose of carrying them on. He (Sir G. Lewis) did not repeat the assertions which had been put forward. (Ministerial cheers.) No election committees had as yet been appointed, and there being thus no evidence to sustain those charges, he merely referred to them as general rumours, proving that a conviction existed of the great anxiety felt by the Government in the result of the elections. Lord Derby, indeed, stated at the Mansion House that he felt himself in the position of an officer upon his trial before a court-martial; that his sword was on the table; and he was waiting to see whether or not it would be returned to him with honour. Well, the House was the court-martial, and it was for it to say whether the Prime Minister should receive back his sword. (Hear, hear.) Not to have met the chal-

lenge would have been an act of political cowardice, and if they had adopted the reasons which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had suggested to them, why they should not raise the question now before the House, such as the critical character of foreign affairs, the pressure of financial business, and the like, they would have been told that those reasons were mere colourable pretexts for declining the issue. (Hear, hear.) He granted that the Opposition, if they thought proper, might have declined to accept that challenge; but, under the circumstances, they were under a moral necessity to take up the gage. It was quite true that this was a party move; but our Parliamentary system could only be carried on by a succession of party moves. (Hear, hear.) Formerly, when a new Government acceded to power it felt itself bound to continue in office the policy it had supported in Opposition. Not so the Government of Lord Derby; for it had saddled itself with the policy of its predecessor. The night before the gentlemen opposite came in they divided in great numbers against the India Bill; but when once in office they renounced their former opinions on the subject of that measure. (Hear, hear.) Again, with regard to Reform. They had uniformly objected to Reform, but the moment they came in, they adopted the obligation of their predecessors to bring in a bill. He would willingly concede to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that no party could claim a monopoly with regard to particular measures; but surely those measures would be most conveniently dealt with by those who had always been their consistent advocates. (Hear.) Could Government appeal to the practical success of their foreign policy, or even of their measures of finance? The budget of last year was of a most limited character—merely postponing the payment of obligations, and allowing the income-tax to descend as formerly provided. Nearly all the right hon. gentleman's calculations as to revenue had been falsified. From Irish spirits he had anticipated a duty of half a million, but only 90,000*l.* had been realised. On bankers' cheques only 200,000*l.* had been received against a calculation of 300,000*l.*

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON made an energetic defence of the Government. Lord Palmerston had, he said, after a good deal of good-natured abuse of Ministers, taken up the ground:—"We have nothing to say against you, but we want your places." (Cheers.) That, indeed, was the real question at issue. He adverted to the unpleasant and dangerous prospect of seeing a Whig-Radical Government divided and distracted among themselves, with the hon. member for Birmingham sitting upon their flank goading them on to democratic measures, and ready at any moment to trip them up if they do not do his bidding. (Cheers.)

I think the hon. member for Birmingham has shown great wisdom in keeping out of this entanglement. I think he has consulted his character and reputation by not sitting in the same Cabinet with the noble lord the member for Tiverton.

Referring to foreign affairs, he said:—

No Government ever had more reason to be proud of its foreign policy than my noble friend Lord Malmesbury—(laughter and cheers)—had of the able and successful manner in which he managed those affairs. (Continued cheering.)

He could not understand why the hon. member for Birmingham was going to vote against the Government—

Here he finds us advocates of peace, and yet, as I think, with flagrant inconsistency, he is going to vote against us. (Hear, hear.) I will only add upon this subject, that the hon. gentleman's views must have undergone an extraordinary change if he is sanguine enough now to believe that the best means of preserving peace in Europe is to place the foreign policy of England in the hands of the noble viscount opposite. (Laughter and cheers.)

Sir John made much of his administration of the navy—

I have had occasion to state before that at that time [when the Derby Government took office] we had only twenty-five line-of-battle ships—I mean, of course, steam-ships. There were three more afloat, and taking in their engines, making twenty-eight in all. That was not a force to which the British navy ought to be reduced—(Hear, hear)—and, therefore, from the time we took office we have been incessantly devoting our best energies to increase its strength. Is that a reason why you will not trust us? (Cheers.) Is that a reason why we are to be condemned? (Continued cheers.) What is our naval strength now? We have again three line-of-battle ships taking in their engines; besides them we have thirty-seven screw line-of-battle ships. (Renewed cheers.) Thus we have forty ships, instead of twenty-eight, as we had fifteen months ago. I appealed to Parliament three months ago to enable me to remedy our existing deficiencies, and the House of Commons did, in a most liberal manner, respond to that appeal, so that by the end of the present financial year we shall have fifty effective line-of-battle ships afloat. (Loud cheers.) I stated three months ago that we should launch fifteen ships, including those undergoing conversion. We have since added two more, so that we shall launch seventeen, bringing up the total number to fifty, or double the number which we found on taking office, only fifteen months since. (Cheers.) I ask again, then, is that the reason why we are to be condemned? If we are to be so condemned by triumphant faction in this House—"Oh!" and cheers—do you think the country will respond to or approve such decision? (Cheers.) You may decide this question as you like. If the majority is for the amendment, I shall have the consolation of knowing that I shall hand over the navy of England to my successors in a very different state from that in which I found it—(cheers)—and I shall have the further satisfaction of feeling that whatever party discipline and party efforts may lead you to do in this House, if the majority to-night support this amendment, the sentiment of the British public will be that that decision is unjust. (Loud cheers.)

Lord J. RUSSELL said the Ministers of the Crown having advised the Sovereign to dissolve Parliament at a critical time, in order to ascertain whether they had or had not the confidence of that House, that was the question now before it; yet Sir J. Pakington had stigmatised those who proposed it as a "faction." He characterised the Government Reform Bill as a measure which would have very much diminished the popular strength in the constituency. With much plausible appearance, he believed, he said, that in ten years it would have gone very far to repeal the Reform Act, and diminish the power of the people to send representatives to the House of Commons. (Cheers.)

That was the measure I defeated by the resolution I moved; and next to the satisfaction I feel in having taken a large share in passing the Reform Bill of 1832 is that I experience in having defeated a measure which, with much that was plausible in appearance, was evidently intended by its framers to repeal the wholesome provisions of the former Act.

He condemned the dissolution, maintaining that on the showing of Ministers themselves since the dissolution there was no excuse for it; and that it was their duty to have accepted the amendments of their bill, and not to have dissolved Parliament. In regard to their foreign policy, he took for granted, he said, that the Government had made sincere efforts to prevent the outbreak of war, and he thought no Government might have been able to preserve peace. In noticing the charge brought by Mr. Whiteside against Lord Palmerston's Italian policy in 1849 Lord John explained the circumstances connected with the proposal that Lombardy should be given up by Austria.

The proposal to the Government of Great Britain was that we should interfere not only to dispose of Lombardy, but to replace an Austrian Archduke with authority in Venice. But how could a British Government, having no immediate concern in these transactions, not being a party to the war—how could they have interfered to destroy the independence of Venice, or to sanction in any way the subjugation of Venice, in order to increase the territories of the King of Sardinia? (Cheers.) For my own part, it has always appeared to me that one of the foulest transactions in European history was that assumption of Venice by Austria under the treaty of Campo Formio. (Hear, hear.) It is not a singular opinion, for I find that M. de Montalembert, I think in the pamphlet for which he was prosecuted, says that whatever reproaches you may cast on the diplomacy of England, she has nothing so bad to reproach herself with as the handing over of Venice to Austria by the treaty of 1797. (Hear.) By that treaty three millions and a half of people who had been independent and in alliance with Austria, with whom they had contracted numerous treaties, with whom they had combined for various purposes, were transferred, without any will of their own, to the Austrian Government. I say that this transaction was only second in infamy to the partition of Poland. (Cheers.) The proposal to us was that Venice, having freed herself by her own exertions, the British Government should use its influence to replace her under the Austrian rule; and this is the proposal which the right hon. gentleman is so angry with us for rejecting. (Cheers.)

The present condition of Italy seemed to him to be this:—

On the one side we have the treaties of 1815, which gave Lombardy and Venice to Austria, but Austria was not entitled by that treaty to any other part of Italy. Has she confined herself to the government of those territories? (Hear.) Far from it. (Hear.) In the same year, 1815, she made a treaty with the King of Naples to the effect that he should not introduce into his kingdom any changes or any form of government different from the form of government which was established in the Italian possessions of Austria. At a later time she occupied the Roman States and Tuscany also, and, according to a letter addressed to me by a very eminent Italian, it appears from the archives of Turin that Austria was so determined not to allow any improvement in the government of Italy that the Austrian Minister being asked what he would do if the King of Naples should of his own accord grant a constitution to his subjects, his answer was, "Then we should make war on the King of Naples." (Hear, hear.) What happened in Tuscany in 1849? The people of Tuscany had been led by those wild demagogues who are followers of Mazzini to proclaim a republic, but afterwards, they restored of their own choice the authority of the Grand Duke, and having appointed a provisional Government, they sent a delegation to the Grand Duke to say that they were ready to receive him back, but expected him to govern according to the constitution which he himself had granted. He answered by different letters, copies of which I have, and by proclamation, that he would return to Florence, that he thanked those who had restored his power, and that he meant to govern according to the constitution, and that a constitutional monarchy was what he intended to establish in the Grand Duchy. It was already the law there. No doubt the Grand Duke, who is a mild Sovereign, would of his own nature have governed according to the constitution; but at this time a division of Austrian troops marched into Tuscany, his promise was violated, and from that time until the flight of the Grand Duke the other day, there has been no question of restoring the constitution. (Cheers.) These things account for the anger and the resentment of the Italians at Austrian interference. (Cheers.) It is not merely, as the hon. gentleman who moved the Address appeared to think, that Austria holds her possessions just as her Majesty holds her different colonies; it has been her attempt from 1815 to the present day to govern the whole of Italy, to make the Italian Sovereigns her viceroys, and to make the laws of Italy conform to the law of the armies of Austria. (Hear, hear.) Let us see, now, what is the case of Sardinia, on the other side. At a late period Sardinia established her own free constitution. Had she not been tempted to do otherwise, she might have been satisfied with enforcing her own laws and enjoying her own free assemblies, her own free press, and her liberty of conscience, which is unexampled in other parts of Italy. (Hear, hear.) She has not been satisfied with that. The temptation was a natural one, but certain it

is that for the last seven or eight years the persons who came from other parts of Italy to present addresses to the King and his Ministers on behalf of the liberty and independence of Italy—who subscribed to the cannon of Alexandria, hoping that one day or other they would be the defences of the independence of Italy—were listened to and received with favour, and so there has grown in every State of Italy in the Roman States, in Naples, and in Tuscany, a party attached to Sardinia, and looking to Sardinia as the Liberator of Italy. (Hear, hear.) The temptation might be very great, the enterprise might be very glorious, but it was quite impossible for Austria to consider these things as otherwise than provocations and attempts to destroy her power in Italy. According to my mind, the pretension on both sides was unfounded, but much more detestable on the side of Austria, because her attempt was to destroy all liberty and to extinguish all expression of thought in Italy, while the object of Sardinia, though, perhaps, mixed up with some motives of ambition, was the liberty and independence of Italy. (Cheers.) She went, however, beyond her international duties. She had no right to do what she did; above all, she had no right to raise forces in her own kingdom from volunteers, or perhaps from the conscripts and recruits belonging to other states. (Hear, hear.) At a moment most fortunate for Sardinia she obtained the support of France, and from the moment she obtained that support—I cannot tell in what form, but I know pretty well the date—her conduct became less regulated by her international duties, she proclaimed more openly her sympathy with the sorrows of Italy, and from that time I think it became evident that, sooner or later, relying on the support of France, she would engage in an armed contest for the independence of Italy.

Everybody was for neutrality; but he had no confidence in the present Government that they would be able to maintain a neutral position.

A deliberate speech was made in the House of Lords by the Earl of Derby, on a most solemn occasion, when he was to declare the policy of the Government, and I find that he said—

If war breaks out, whatever may be the consequences, our neutrality as long as it may last, must be to a certain extent an armed neutrality, enabling us to take our part on that side, whatever it may be, which the honour, the interests, and the dignity of the country may indicate as best deserving our support.

(Cheers from the Ministerialists.) Well, but if Lord Derby intended peace, why was he to take any part at all? (Hear, hear.) I know that a few days afterwards Lord Derby denied that that was the meaning of what he said (cheers from the Ministerial side of the House); but no man expresses himself more clearly, or with more precision, than Lord Derby; and if he used the words, what other meaning can be put upon them! And why, I ask, should we take either side; why should we take any part in the contest? (Hear, hear.)

What he thought would be right would be that we should be sufficiently armed no doubt for our own defence, and so that if the two sides, or indeed one of them, asked us to interpose either our mediation or our good offices, we might be enabled to state what were the terms which appeared to us fitted to the circumstances of the times, and likely to lead to a lasting peace.

I can well imagine, if the Government were in full possession of the confidence of this House and of the country, and if they were worthy of that support, that such advice would be listened to, and that the two parties, weary of bloodshed, would be glad to accept terms from an impartial mediator. But I do not expect that such terms will be accepted from the present Government. ("Oh, oh," and cheers.) I declare at once that my belief is that they are not disposed—and indeed I might take it from the words of the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs—to maintain that intimate alliance with France on which our influence with France must depend. (Renewed cries of "Oh, oh," from the Ministerialists, and cheers from the Opposition.) We ought to be upon the most friendly terms with Austria; but, depend upon it, you will have no weight in the councils of France unless your advice can be said to consult the honour and dignity of France as well as the honour and dignity of Austria. (Hear, hear.)

With regard to Reform he said:—

What I should like to see is a fair and sound measure, introduced, if I do not say in the present session, I should still say in the present year—(hear, hear)—and I see no reason why a Reform Bill should not be passed in the course of this year. (Cheers.) My belief is that it would be for the public welfare to have that measure for the amendment of the representation disposed of singly and separately; and then, in the usual session of Parliament, those important questions of supply and taxation and the like might be considered in the ordinary course. An hon. gentleman asked me for the details of my Reform Bill. He did not ask the right hon. gentleman, who never was a Reformer till this year, what were the details of his bill; but he asked me, who have been a Reformer for more years than I like to mention, to "condescend to particulars," as the Scotch have it. ("Hear," and a laugh.) I can only say that the outline which I gave in the last Parliament seemed to me to be a fair outline of a measure of reform, but what the precise nature of the franchise may be, and the exact extent of the representation, of course, until the present Government disappear from the scene, it is not for me to say.

In conclusion Lord John adverted to Lord Derby's attack on himself, which occupied some thirty minutes in the House of Lords.

I will not occupy the House two minutes in stating what I think on the qualifications of the noble lord. He is a great orator. He speaks a most perspicuous language. That perspicuous language conceals a poverty of thought. (Laughter from the Ministerialists, and cheers from the Opposition.) He is very quick in forming an opinion, and exceedingly rapid in coming to a wrong decision. (Cheers.) His character is marked by levity of mind and instability of principle. (Cheers.) It is my opinion, therefore, that a man who in difficult times assumes the direction of affairs ought not to have those qualities belonging to him. (Cheers.) I cannot understand a man who at one time declares that a lowering of the borough franchise will be destructive, and at another time, very soon afterwards, is ready to lower it—a man who at one time declares the admission

of the Jews is against his conscience, and at another is quite ready to admit them—(cheers)—a man who dissolved Parliament in 1852, and while some said protection starved the people and others that free trade would ruin the whole farming interest was content to say, "Be it protection or be it free trade, let the electors of this country decide. If they decide in favour of protection I will argue in favour of protection. If they decide in favour of free trade I will be as stout a free-trader as the best of them. Only let me be Minister, and I am indifferent as to the principles which I profess." (Loud cheers.) In such a man I place no confidence, and I shall be glad to see him removed from the head of affairs. (Cheers.)

Mr. ROEBUCK said he intended to oppose the amendment.

Two of the greatest nations of Europe are pitted against each other on the plains of Northern Italy; and I am to say whether in such a state of things I think it wise to deprive England of her present Government, in order to establish a Whig Government. This is a perilous question, and one which I approach with absolute trembling. (Laughter.) I have kept a close watch on the noble lord, and I cannot help seeing that the noble lord has hardly an opinion in common with the noble lord the member for Tiverton (Lord Palmerston.) I am told that in every Government there must be a compromise of opinion. (Hear, hear.) Oh, yes, "hear, hear." (Laughter.) A compromise of opinion, but not a compromise of principle. (Government cheers.) The noble lord the member for Tiverton has never shown himself a true reformer. (Hear, hear.) I have always looked upon the noble lord, though he does not go so far as I do, as a good reformer. Now the two great questions to be determined on the present occasion, and upon the merits of which you must judge of the characters of the two noble lords, are, first, reform, and then foreign policy. (Hear, hear.) Now I say before this House that I am justified in asserting that the noble lord is no reformer—(Hear)—and what I have to ask is, if he were placed in power, have I, has this House, has the country, a good right to expect from him a reform better than what we may get from the other side? ("Yes" and "No," and laughter.) The right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer has told us that he is now prepared to bring in a substantial reform bill. (Hear, hear, and oh!) I am told on this side that this is a conversion. However I have lived to see both the noble lords (Palmerston and Russell) converts to free trade. (Cheers.)

The Conservatives were, in spite of themselves, a reforming party.

But I am told an additional support is to be given to any future Government—that the hon. gentleman the member for Birmingham (Mr. Bright) is to lend his aid to the composition Government which is to succeed the present one. If the hon. member were in this House what he is out of it, if he spoke as boldly here as he does on the platform of Birmingham—(loud and prolonged cheering)—I should have much greater belief in the efficiency of the honourable member. (Cheers.) But at Birmingham the honourable gentleman roars like an lion—(laughter)—when he comes here he is as gentle as a sucking dove. (Loud laughter and cheers.) Therefore I do say that if the hon. member is one of this composition Government I do not expect any great advantage will result therefrom. (Hear, hear.) He had to ask himself, in this condition of things—What did his duty to his country require of him? (Laughter.)

There is a great disposition on the part of some hon. members to laugh—a sure sign of emptiness of head. I do assure honourable gentlemen that I look upon this as a very serious matter. I shall support the right hon. gentlemen opposite, not because I think them all that I could wish, but because I think them better than any Government we can make at this moment on this side of the House.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, after a satirical analysis of the arguments in support of the amendment, and a reply to charges preferred against certain of the Government measures, defended the late dissolution, which had been denounced by Lord Palmerston as unwise and reckless, but which Mr. Bright had declared to have been a wise course. He then passed some severe strictures upon the Carlisle accusations, vindicating Lord Malmesbury from one of them, and blaming Sir J. Graham for carelessly making a statement so seriously affecting the personal honour of a Minister of the Crown. Upon the subject of the foreign policy of the Government he gave a distinct denial to statements on the other side, and observed that the condemnation of the policy must be founded upon one of three grounds,—either because the war had actually broken out, or because the negotiations had not been conducted with energy and zeal, or because, since the eruption of the war, the Government had acted in a manner to compromise this country. He contended that neither of those grounds was tenable; and, adverting to the doubts expressed of the sincerity of their professions of neutrality, he asked what was the neutrality of Lord Palmerston, who had said at Tiverton that if the Austrians were driven out of the North of Italy every one would rejoice. The Government believed that they had, under circumstances of great disadvantage, conducted the internal affairs of the country not without ability or success; that their foreign policy could alone preserve to it the blessings of peace, render it unassailable or not likely to be assailed, and secure those blessings to other States; and they believed that this policy would be marred and thwarted by the transfer of power at this moment to the hands of the party opposite.

The House then divided, when there appeared—

For the amendment	323
Against it	310

Majority against the Government 13

The result was received with tremendous cheering. After a short delay, Lord John Russell went up to the front Opposition bench in order to speak to Lord Palmerston, an incident which called forth

mingled applause and laughter. The noble lord, however, returned to his seat below the gangway.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that the House at its rising do adjourn till twelve o'clock this day. Perhaps by that time the noble lord (the Marquis of Hartington) will have prepared the report.

The motion was agreed to.

Lord HARTINGTON then nominated the committee, which consisted of the mover and seconder, Lord Palmerston, Lord J. Russell, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and other members. There was a cry for the addition of Mr. Bright's name, but it was not added to the list.

On Saturday, Lord HARTINGTON brought up the Report upon the Address (as amended), which was agreed to. On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, Her Majesty's Speech was ordered to be taken into consideration on Friday next. The House, after some further business, adjourned at twenty-five minutes past twelve till four o'clock on Friday.

LORD DERBY AT MERCHANT TAYLORS' HALL.

A grand banquet, to which her Majesty's Ministers were invited, was on Saturday evening last—the anniversary of the feast of St. Barnabas—given, in accordance with general custom, in the magnificent hall of this corporation, to the president and fellows of St. John's College, Oxford, who are by statute constituted the visitors on such occasions of the school connected with the company, and who attended. About 200 sat down to dinner. W. Nash, the master of the company, presiding. The Earl of Derby on entering the hall, accompanied by Lord Stanley, was loudly cheered.

At the conclusion of the dinner, the healths of "Her Majesty, the Prince, and the rest of the Royal Family," were drunk with enthusiasm.

Then came the toast of "The Army and Navy," for the former of which services Sir J. BURGOYNE returned thanks.

Sir J. PAKINGTON, in rising to discharge a similar office for the latter, was loudly cheered. He spoke, of course, on the efficiency of the navy.

The CHAIRMAN proposed "The Health of her Majesty's Ministers," coupling with the toast the name of Lord Derby. The mention of the noble lord's name was received with repeated bursts of applause.

Lord DERBY responded in an effective address, in the course of which he remarked:—

It is said that no man ought, properly speaking, to be considered happy until the day of his death; and happy indeed is the Minister who in the hour of his political decease receives from such an assembly as this testimony such as that which you have just given of their favourable opinion of his public conduct. (Cheers.) In thanking you for your great kindness this only will I say for my colleagues and myself, that having accepted office under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty, and at a time of no ordinary anxiety, we have laboured sedulously and diligently—each in the discharge of the duties of his separate department—to perform honestly and faithfully the services which we owed to the Sovereign who had placed power in our hands, and to the country which enabled us to carry on the public business. (Hear, hear.) We have, I trust, acted in no manner which would be injurious to the domestic happiness, to the tranquillity, or to the general welfare of this great and important community. (Cheers.) And with respect to the foreign interests of the country, I will venture to say that we have diligently and successfully laboured in so raising her moral, as well as physical, power as that it may be applied with advantage in the hour of need, according as the exigency of the case may demand. If we have not succeeded in preventing other countries from entering into mad and causeless hostilities (hear, hear), we have, at least, not failed in our endeavours to keep England out of the turmoil of war. (Hear, hear.) We have hitherto preserved to her the blessings of peace. We have protected her from all entangling and embarrassing alliances (loud cheers); and we are now enabled to hand over the reins of Government to our successors, whoever they may be, with the country in a position, I hope, prepared for war, if unfortunately they should be driven into it; or, if they should determine as long as possible to maintain peace, in a position in which they can with advantage make use—as I am sure every English Minister must be anxious to do—of those means, both moral and physical, which we have been carefully engaged in collecting and strengthening. (Cheers.)

With regard to the future, he said:—

However I may differ in political opinion from those who may succeed me in office,—though I may perhaps say that upon many subjects, and those of a most important character, I believe there is so much unanimity of political opinion that men of all parties can cordially combine for the public welfare—I think I may venture to state on my own behalf, as well as on behalf of that great Conservative party with which I have so long had the honour of being connected, that acting in the truest spirit of Conservatism, our most earnest, anxious, and truest services out of office will continue to be rendered to our Sovereign and our country (cheers); that there will be no factious course taken which may prove embarrassing either in the first place in the formation of a new Government, or in the next place in the subsequent proceedings of our political rivals; and that so long as they continue to walk in the light of the Constitution and exhibit a due regard for, and interest in, the honour and the happiness of the nation, not from their own supporters will they receive a more cordial assistance than from the opponents whom they have succeeded in displacing, but whose sanction and aid will be given as before to any measures the object of which is the maintenance of the prosperity and welfare of England. (Loud cheers.)

The MASTER next proposed the "Health of the House of Lords," coupling with the toast the name of the Lord Chancellor, who as well as Lord Elgin and Sir J. Lawrence, had in the course of the day

been elected an honorary member of the company. The LORD CHANCELLOR returned thanks.

The next toast was that of "The Honorary Members of the Company." Lord ELGIN, in returning thanks, took occasion to express it to be his decided opinion that the treaty engagements into which we had recently entered with China and Japan would be faithfully observed upon their part, provided due sagacity were exercised by our representatives in those quarters, a proper degree of energy exhibited at home, and a spirit of fairness and moderation evinced by British merchants in their dealings with the native populations.

The next toast was that of "The House of Commons." Lord STANLEY, who was received with cheers, returned thanks. He said:—

Many changes have been proposed in the constitution of the House of Commons. Many, doubtless, will be proposed. Some will, in all probability, be adopted. But there are two respects in which I hope and believe the House of Commons will continue to be the same body that it is at the present moment. I trust the time may never come when it will cease fairly to represent—though it may be to represent from year to year in varying proportions—the two different parties—the two great schools of thought—which exist not merely in this age, or in this country, but which have existed in all ages and in all countries—I mean that party which leans to the side of caution, and which looks with respect to that which actually is, and that party which identifies itself with what is termed "progress," and which is disposed to look forward rather than back. (Hear, hear.) I firmly believe that upon the balance of those two great parties the efficiency of our Parliamentary government depends. I am persuaded that a House of Commons which should be exclusively what is termed "Liberal," assuming such a thing could be, would be incapable of passing a single measure, while I am equally sure that a House of Commons composed of political elements exclusively Conservative—again assuming the possibility of the existence of such an assembly, in which I do not believe—would in the end become a revolutionary institution. (Hear, hear.) Another respect in which I should like to see Parliament remain unchanged is this:—I hope the time may never come when that state of things which now exists shall cease to be, and in accordance with which the great majority of those who compose the House of Commons are men who go there, not from a wish to gratify any personal ambition, not from the expectation of office, or from a desire of personal advantage and emolument, but who take their seats in that assembly merely because they think that by so doing they can best discharge the duties of life, and because to sit in the House of Commons is an accident—almost a necessary accident—of the social position which they hold. (Cheers.)

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

The Ministerial defeat of Saturday morning was followed by the resignation of the Government. A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday morning, at the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Downing-street. When it broke up Lord Derby waited on her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, and tendered the resignation of the entire Administration. In the evening his lordship publicly referred to that event at a dinner at Merchant Taylors' Hall, and spoke of himself as being out of office. Subsequent events are thus described in a leading article of the *Times*:—

On the afternoon of Saturday Lord Granville received a summons from the Queen to wait upon her Majesty at Buckingham Palace at four o'clock. We have reason to believe that her Majesty, after listening to all the objections which Lord Granville had to offer, commanded him to attempt to form an Administration which should at once be strong in ability and Parliamentary influence, and should at the same time comprehend within itself a full and fair representation of all the sections into which the Liberal party has notoriously been divided.

Feeling, probably, that it might be urged as an objection to this course that Lord Granville, who has never yet held the office of Prime Minister, would thus be placed in a position paramount to that occupied by Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, who had each filled the office of First Minister of the Crown, and led the Liberal party in the House of Commons, her Majesty was pleased to observe that she had, in the first instance, turned her thoughts towards Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, each of whom had served her long and faithfully in many high offices of State. Her Majesty felt, however, that to make so marked a distinction as is implied in the choice of one or other as a Prime Minister of two statesmen so full of years and honours, and possessing so just a claim on the consideration of the Queen, would be a most invidious and unwelcome task. Her Majesty also observed that Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston appeared to represent different sections of the Liberal party—Lord Palmerston the more Conservative; and Lord John Russell the more popular section. Impressed with these difficulties, her Majesty cast her eyes upon Lord Granville, the acknowledged leader of the Liberal party in the House of Lords, in whom both Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston had been in the habit of placing confidence, and who might have greater facilities for uniting the whole Liberal party under one Administration than could be enjoyed by either of the sectional leaders.

Furnished with this commission, Lord Granville waited upon Lord Palmerston, and communicated to him the views of the Queen. In the handsomest manner, and without the slightest hesitation, Lord Palmerston consented to waive whatever claims he might be supposed to have, and to act under Lord Granville as Prime Minister. Lord Granville then secured the co-operation of those statesmen who appeared to him most likely to form the nucleus of a strong and efficient administration; but in his first interview with Lord John Russell Lord Granville found that Lord John was disposed to insist upon conditions which would render any union or co-operation with Lord Palmerston impossible, whether the Government was presided over by Lord Granville or any other person. On a second interview with Lord John Russell Lord Granville ascertained that, instead of being, as her Majesty clearly intended he should be, a means of facilitating the union between Lord John

Russell and Lord Palmerston, his Premiership would only be an obstacle in the way of agreement, and that if Lord John Russell or Lord Palmerston were sent for an arrangement was still possible. Lord Granville immediately informed the Queen of this state of facts, and pointed out to her Majesty that he would be really counteracting her Majesty's wishes and intentions were he to continue his efforts to perform the task which the Queen had so graciously, and at the same time so unexpectedly, imposed upon him. Upon being satisfied that this was the case, the Queen sent for Lord Palmerston, who went to Buckingham Palace at a quarter to six o'clock on Sunday evening and had an audience of her Majesty, which lasted for an hour and a-half. On his return from the Palace Lord Palmerston immediately set out for Richmond to confer with Lord John Russell.

It would seem that, though willing to serve under Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell will serve under no other Premier, and thus that the contrivance of introducing a third party would defeat the very end for which it was intended. Lord John Russell has undertaken to serve under Lord Palmerston, but not under any other person, and he appears to stand by the letter of his agreement.

The *Daily News* of yesterday has the following explanation respecting Lord John Russell:—

His waiver of personal preference in the case of Lord Palmerston, his senior by some ten years in age, and by nearly as much in Cabinet office, was a generous and graceful abnegation of self for the sake of the party. But that he should be expected to abdicate the pre-eminence so long acknowledged in the Legislature and at the Council Board, in order that not only Lord Palmerston should take Parliamentary rank before him, but that one so much his junior as Lord Granville should be placed over his head, was what no practical politician could have expected. Lord John Russell is, moreover, the standard-bearer of Parliamentary Reform. It was under that flag that the late Ministry were defeated, and it has been by the rally made to that flag that they have been thoroughly driven from power. Lord John was not at liberty to lower it before any other, no matter in whose hands held; and he did but his duty in firmly refusing to assign its custody to any other man, whether peer or commoner. This is the true version of the matter, and nothing can be more idle or illusory than the fabulous tale of his having refused to act if Lord Granville were Premier, or his having resented the proposal that he should do so. That which Lord John justly values as the only equivalent for the Treasurer's Staff, is the leadership of the House of Commons. When he offered recently to forego his claim to the one he may perhaps have conceived that the other would unconditionally and from the outset of the new Administration have been freely accorded to him. He has, however, shown an entire forgetfulness of self by refraining from the exaction of what everybody must acknowledge him entitled to; and sooner than place any difficulty on his own account in the way of the formation of a Liberal Ministry, he has, we understand, agreed to act with Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons upon an understanding between them as to their relative positions alike honourable to both.

The *Globe* of last evening thus reports progress:—

We believe we may report with confidence that the formation of the new Cabinet approaches completion safely and satisfactorily. The list is not yet in a condition to be submitted to her Majesty, but in addition to the announcement that Lord John Russell will be Minister for Foreign Affairs, we may mention as strong probabilities that Mr. Gladstone will be the new Secretary of State for India, that Mr. Sidney Herbert will be War Minister, and that Sir Charles Wood will again head the Admiralty department.

THE NO-CONFIDENCE DIVISION.

The following analysis of the division on Saturday morning has been published by the Secretary of the Parliamentary Reform Association:—

Liberal votes, including tellers	325
Tory votes, including tellers	312
The Speaker	1
Double return—Aylesbury	1
Vacancy—Cork City	1
Absent Liberals	10
Absent Tories	4

Present number of the House ... 654

ABSENT LIBERALS.

Brady (Leitrim).
Briscoe (W. Surrey).
Cobden (Rochdale).
Heathcoat (Rutland).
Johnston (Scarborough).
Lisle (Worcester).
Miller (Leith).
Pollard-Urquhart (Westmeath).
Ricardo (Stoke).
Stuart (Cardiff).

ABSENT TORIES.

Clive (Shropshire).
Heathcote (Oxford University).
Hervey (Bury St. Edmund's).
Tottenham (New Ross).

REPUTED LIBERALS WHO

VOTED WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

Bowyer (Dundalk).
Corbally (Meath).
Cobbett (Oldham).
Crook (Bolton).
Ferguson (Londonderry).
Gurney (King's Lynn).
Hennessey (King's County).
Lindsay (Sunderland).
McEvoy (Meath).
Maguire (Dungarvan).
Roebuck (Sheffield).
Sheridan (Dundley).
Sullivan (Kilkenny).

REPUTED TORIES WHO

VOTED WITH THE LIBERALS.

Harcourt (Oxford).
Pritchard (Bridgnorth).

The following is a list of Catholic members who voted on the no-confidence motion:—

FOR THE AMENDMENT.

Acton, Sir J. D.
Bellew, R. M.
Burke, Sir T.
Castlerosse, Viscount
Cogan, W. H. F.
Deasy, R.
Dunne, M.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Blake, J.
Bowyer, G.
Corbally, M. E.
Hennessey, J. P.
McEvoy, E.
Maguire, J. F.
Redmond, J. E.

Esmonde, J.
Ennis, J.
Fitzgerald, Rt. Hon. J. D.
Gavin, Major
Howard, Lord E.
Lanigan, J.
McCann, J.
Monsell, Rt. Hon. W.
MacMahon, P.
O'Brien, P.
O'Donoghue, The
O'Connell, Captain
O'Ferrall, Rt. Hon. M.
Scully, V.
Waldron, L.

Sullivan, M.

Mr. Fagan, dead ... 1
Mr. Brady, absent ... 1
For Government ... 8
Against ... 22
Catholic members ... 32

Had all the Catholic members voted with Government the numbers would have been:—For Government, 332; against, 301, thus giving a majority of 31 votes to Lord Derby.

Obituary.

THE REV. WILLIAM OWEN, Baptist minister, Talybont, Cardiganshire, died last week, in his thirty-fifth year. The deceased was a native of Amlwch, Anglesey, and was the brother of the Rev. Hugh Owen, of Crewkerne, Somersetshire. He had laboured at Talybont with considerable success for a period of nine years, until he was removed from the midst of his usefulness and during the height of his well-known zeal and warmth. In proof of his indefatigable zeal and usefulness, he left on the day of his death about eighty candidates seeking baptism and church-membership. He had also been the means of erecting a very large and commodious place of worship, which, we are sorry to say, had been opened only a short time before his death. His loss will be deeply felt by all classes in the Principality within the pale of other denominations as well as his own. His remains were deposited in the burial ground connected with his own chapel, when the Rev. O. Thomas, Independent minister, very suitably addressed a large concourse of people at his residence before starting. The services in the chapel were introduced by Dr. Pugh, and a most impressive sermon delivered by the Rev. E. Williams, Aberystwith. At the grave, the Rev. D. Jenkins delivered the funeral oration.—*From a Correspondent.*

MR. CONSUL CAMPBELL.—We regret to learn by the West African mail of the death of Consul Campbell, who has given so great an impetus to legitimate commerce on the African coast. Mr. Campbell visited this country last year, and at Manchester and other great towns gave a great deal of important information on the cotton-producing resources of the Yoruba country, and the advantages of Lagos as a port for the shipment of cotton.

DEATH OF A YOUNG AFRICAN PRINCE.—Thomas Canray Caulker, whose decease has recently taken place, was an African youth of much interest, and had excited considerable expectation in a circle of persons friendly to missions in Western Africa. He was son of Canra Bah Caulker, King of Bompey, near Sierra Leone. He was sent by his father, at an early age, to England, that he might by education gain power, and be more fitted to succeed him in the Government, and be useful in the locality. His parent died some three years ago, and was succeeded by an uncle of this youth. He himself first became blind, and was afterwards carried off by rapid consumption. The youth was received by the committee of Lady Huntingdon's Society, formed with special reference to the work of the Gospel in that country. Six years ago he was placed under the charge of the Rev. J. K. Foster, late president of the Countess of Huntingdon's College. Under his training he advanced in mental and moral cultivation suited to his age, and in whose family he resided till his death. Some portions of the last three years he received the advantages of the school for teaching the blind to read, at Avenue-road, Regent's-park, where he was most kindly treated and universally beloved. Here he made proficiency in reading and music, and his behaviour was most praiseworthy. His remains were interred at Abney-park Cemetery, on Saturday.

DEATH OF MR. ALDERMAN POW.—Mr. Alderman Pow, J.P., Etal Villa, North Shields, one of the most esteemed burgesses of the Tyne, died suddenly on Sunday week, of disease of the heart, aged sixty-six. Deceased was in his accustomed place in the morning, at the Congregational church, and his pastor, the Rev. Andrew Jack, was conducting the service as usual, when mortal sickness came on, prompting immediate retirement. Early in the evening, the worthy alderman expired. The funeral took place on Friday. All the shops of the borough were closed; blinds were down; and the whole town bore the appearance, not in name merely, but in reality, of a holyday. The funeral procession was the largest which has been seen there within the remembrance of the present generation.

DEATH OF PRINCE METTERNICH.—In the midst of all the turmoil of war, the Vienna telegraph brings the news that Prince Metternich, the Duke of Portella, died on Saturday at three o'clock p.m. A previous telegram described his state as hopeless. Prince Metternich, who was born at Coblenz on May 15, 1773, and consequently was in his eighty-seventh year, received his education at Strasburg and Mayence. When he attained his twenty-first year, he was made Austrian ambassador at the Hague; and at the Congress of Rastadt he represented the interests of the Westphalian nobility. During the opening years of the present century he was successively ambassador at Dresden, Berlin, and Paris. While filling the latter appointment, he concluded the treaty of Fontainebleau.

Those were not days, however, in which treaties counted for much; and, accordingly, a few years later—that is, in 1809—Prince Metternich was obliged to leave the French capital on the breaking out of war between France and Austria, and shortly afterwards became Minister of Foreign Affairs at Vienna. In the peace which ensued, Metternich conducted the negotiations which led to the marriage of Marie Louise with Napoleon, and led her to Paris. When war broke out again, however, between France and Austria, he was mainly instrumental in urging upon his Sovereign a policy that led to the French Emperor's downfall. Upon the field of Leipsic he was named Prince of the Empire as a recompense for his zeal. He presided at the Congress of Vienna, and gained at that period the great reputation for diplomatic skill which, for the next thirty years, he continued to enjoy. During a portion of this time all the Cabinets of Europe may be said to have been more or less influenced by his authority. In 1848, however, his long reign of office was abruptly brought to a close. The revolution which broke out in Paris spread its influence to Vienna, and in a few hours that city was in the same position as the capital of France. The cry which arose was that Metternich must resign, and this, after much indignant protest, he was compelled to do. The ill-feeling excited against him by the Absolutist and retrograde policy he had always adopted was so great, that in no Austrian city could he find a secure refuge. He was at length obliged to quit the Continent and come to England, where he remained until the revolutionary spirit had been sufficiently quelled to permit his return. It was not, however, until 1851 that he returned to his residence in Austria. His official life had ceased, however, in 1848, and he never again entered upon public duties.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen held a Court on Friday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace. Prince Carini presented his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary from Naples.

The Queen held a Privy Council on Saturday. An order was issued continuing the naval bounties of 10*l.* to able seamen, and 5*l.* to ordinary seamen volunteering for the navy, up to the 31st July.

The Queen held the last Drawing-room of the season on Saturday. It was brilliantly attended. The Mayor and great officers of the London Corporation presented an Address, which expressed the utmost loyalty to the Sovereign, and concurred in the opinions declared in her Majesty's neutrality proclamation.

Yesterday afternoon her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, and the Princes Arthur and Leopold, left Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle.

The Prince of Wales is expected to return to England in about a fortnight. His Royal Highness, after spending a short time with his Royal parents at Buckingham Palace, will proceed to Edinburgh, and will reside at Holyrood Palace for some weeks, for the purpose of pursuing a course of study preparatory to going to Oxford in October, in which city his Royal Highness will, it is understood, attend lectures, and take advantage of the facilities for completing his education afforded by the University. It is not improbable that his Royal Highness will pursue a similar course at a later period at the sister university.

We have reason to believe (says the *Times*) that her Majesty, as a mark of special favour, will confer upon Lord Derby the Order of the Garter, and, as there is no Garter vacant, will summon an extraordinary chapter of the Order for that purpose. Her Majesty will also confer the Grand Cross of the Bath upon Lord Malmesbury and Sir John Pakington.

Petitions have already been presented to the House of Commons against the late elections for Ashburton, Berwick-on-Tweed, Aylesbury (a double return), and Great Yarmouth. They have been referred to the General Committee of Elections, and will be tried in due course.

It is reported that there will be an autumn session, and that the trial of election petitions will be deferred until November.

A deputation of merchants and others carried up a congratulatory address to Lord Elgin on Wednesday. They are delighted with his Chinese and Japan treaties. Lord Elgin pointed out that arms and diplomacy have done their work, and that it now rests with the merchants to turn the new facilities to account. He recommended those who begin to be cautious as regards the extent of their operations, and careful in the selection of goods.

Law and Police.

DECISION IN THE THELLUSON WILL CASE.—An appeal from the decision of the Master of the Rolls in the renowned Thelluson will case was decided on Thursday in the House of Lords. The point at issue was whether the words "eldest male lineal descendant" meant the eldest male living at the given time, or the descendant of the eldest branch of the family. The Master of the Rolls had decided that it meant the latter, and Thomas K. Thelluson, who was thus deprived of any share in the property, appealed against the decision by which it was to be divided amongst the descendants of the eldest branch. The House of Lords has, however, affirmed the decision of the Master of the Rolls, settling at the same time that the costs of both sides are to come out of the estate.

THE LAVINGTON CASE was brought under the

notice of the Court of Queen's Bench last week in "The Queen v. the Bishop of Chichester." Mr. Bovill said he was instructed, on behalf of the Rev. Charles Golightly, to apply to the Court for a writ of mandamus commanding the Bishop of Chichester to issue a commission under the Church Discipline Act—the 3rd and 4th of Victoria, cap. 86—to inquire into certain charges and reports which had been circulated against the Rev. Richard William Randall, the rector of Lavington, in the county of Sussex, of having taught doctrines and inculcated practices not in accordance with the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England. His contention would be that the bishop was bound to issue such a commission if a *prima-facie* case were made out for his doing so. Now the patron of the living of Lavington—and which, let him observe, had been held by Archdeacon Denison previous to his secession to Rome—although it was within the diocese of Chichester, was in the gift of the Bishop of Oxford, who was also resident in the parish and owner of the principal part of the land within it. After the Rev. Richard Randall had been presented to the living, certain practices were resorted to in the parish which gave great offence to several of the inhabitants. For example, the incumbent wore a cassock in the church similar to that worn by Roman Catholic priests, whilst during service he was in the habit of crossing himself. He likewise read the Prayer-book with his back to the congregation; whilst during the evening service, instead of standing at the north side of the communion-table, he placed himself at the centre of it, and alternately stood and knelt during the service. He objected to one of the forms of prayer being read, on the ground that it was not sacrificial. Likewise the cloths of the communion-table were furnished with rich lace. Now, these practices having excited the attention of the Rev. Edward Randall, the curate of the parish, he instituted inquiry, which resulted in his communicating with the Bishop of Chichester, complaining of the conduct of the rector. In the month of February of the present year, an application was made to the bishop to issue a commission to investigate the charges against the Rev. Richard Randall, but the bishop refused to do so. On the conclusion of the argument, Lord Campbell said Mr. Bovill might take a rule.

THE GREAT SHREWSBURY CASE has at last come to an end. On Thursday the arguments on behalf of the defendants were completed, and the court at once proceeded to give judgment for the plaintiff; so that the estates are finally given to the Earl of Shrewsbury. Lord Campbell first, and then his colleagues, entered at great length into their reasons. The judges were very decided. Justice Byles, indeed, saying that there "really was no sound defence in this action."

Postscript.

Wednesday, June 15, 1859.

THE WAR.

FURTHER RETREAT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

TURIN, Tuesday.

The Austrians are in full retreat in the direction of the River Oglio. The bridges over the Adda and other rivers have been destroyed by means of mines. They have also evacuated Pizzighettonne, after having burned the bridge, and thrown their guns, war material, and ammunition into the water. Cremona and Brescia are free. A numerous body of the Austrians appears to be assembling at Monte Chiaro. A part of the Piedmontese army has crossed the Adda at Vaprio and Canonica.

Bergamo and Lodi have proclaimed their union with Piedmont. The damage done by the Austrians to the fortifications of Piacenza is of little importance.

TURIN, Monday, June 13.

The Austrians evacuated Reggio and Bresello last night, and were also making preparations to evacuate the other parts of Modena.

A deputation from Modena has arrived in Turin.

VIENNA, Monday Evening.

Ferrara has also been evacuated.

When the Austrians left Bologna a revolution broke out. The Marchese Pepole was at its head.

WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Tuesday, June 14.

The official *Preussische Zeitung* states that the order for the mobilisation of the *corps d'armée* has been issued. The same journal says as follows:—"The greater dimensions the events at the seat of war assume, the more serious becomes the duty of Government to place itself in such a position as may enable Prussia, in the regulation of the Italian question, to proceed in concert with her confederate German Powers with that weight which Prussia is called upon to use, and which corresponds to the position of Germany as a Power in Europe. Looking from this point of view, and regarding the continually increasing armaments even of neutral Powers, Government has found it imperative partly to mobilise the army, and will take further steps in connexion therewith (*theils armee zu mobilisiren und wird damit in Verbindung stehende weitere Schritte thun*), in order that coming events may not take Prussia and Germany by surprise and unprepared. The character of measures of precaution is so fully impressed on all these steps that it is needless to make any new declaration respecting them. The country

will grant them its concurrence, and the German federal Powers will also, as we hope, see in this new measure, taken in the interest of the security and the position of Germany as a Power, their confidence in the circumspect initiative of Prussia realised."

BERNE, June 14 (via France).

The federal council has disbanded the troops in the Canton Valais, and reduced the number of troops in the Canton Tessin to 3,000 men on account of the seat of war having become removed from that frontier of Switzerland. On the frontiers of the Grisons, near Nauders, Austrian troops have arrived and begun making entrenchments.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Lord Palmerston is making satisfactory progress in the formation of his Government, and having filled up the most important appointments, is proceeding to allot those of a subordinate rank. Lord John Russell will undertake the department of Foreign Affairs, and it is believed that Mr. Gladstone will join the Government. Some of the evening papers last night published lists of the new Administration, but it is proper the public should be informed that no authorised statement of the composition of the new Government can possibly appear before Friday.—*Daily News of this morning.*

The *Times* says:—"We believe that Lord Palmerston, on receiving her Majesty's commands, felt it his duty to give his old colleague the refusal of the Foreign-office. Lord Clarendon could not do otherwise than accept it, but declared himself only too ready to give Lord Palmerston his utmost unofficial aid, if there could be found a better or more desirable candidate. This reserve was not without reason. As soon as Lord Palmerston had opened communications with Lord John Russell, and stated his views as to the Foreign-office, Lord John, we are given to understand, expressed a strong opinion that it was his own proper place in the Cabinet. Lord Palmerston could not but assent to the claim. He had only to state to Lord Clarendon the condition which Lord John Russell had attached to his support, and Lord Clarendon immediately withdrew all pretensions to the office, admitted the superior merits of Lord John Russell, and promised all the aid he could give to the Government as a private member of the House of Peers."

The following is from the *Star*:—"Is the new Ministry to be a fair representation of the whole Liberal party? Did Lord Palmerston promise this at Willis's Rooms, and did Lord John Russell frankly declare it? Is the promise to be kept, or is it to be forgotten the moment it has served its purpose? Is it compatible with an honest performance of this promise that Sir Charles Wood, Sir George Grey, and Sir George Lewis are to re-occupy the chief offices in the House of Commons, and to act over again the melancholy farce with which their names must ever be associated during this generation? If Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and the three Baronets are to sit on the Treasury Bench, holding all the chief offices in the Cabinet, how is the adequate representation of the Liberal party to be provided for? If, as is reported in the Whig newspapers, and at the clubs, Mr. Gladstone is to be a Secretary of State, or Chancellor of the Exchequer, what representative man of the Liberal party is he to exclude? Mr. Gladstone voted against Lord John Russell's Reform resolution before the dissolution of Parliament, and not a week ago he voted against a resolution refusing confidence in the Administration of Lord Derby. On both these great occasions he has not only declined to act with the Liberal party—he has acted directly against it. . . . We hear that Mr. Milner Gibson is to be invited into the Cabinet, and that Mr. Cobden will have an offer of office. After the three Whig baronets have had their choice, and as many of the dispersed, but still cared for, followers of Sir Robert Peel are fully satisfied, then, and not till then, something may be spared for the representative men of the gentlemen below the gangway!"

Viscount Palmerston had an audience of the Queen yesterday afternoon at Buckingham Palace.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Lord John Russell, the Earl Granville, the Right Hon. J. Milner Gibson, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and Sir G. O. Lewis assembled at Lord Palmerston's early yesterday forenoon, and were engaged for some time with his lordship.

The Earl of Shaftesbury was again in attendance upon Lord Palmerston yesterday, and communicated, on his lordship's behalf, with several gentlemen who will, in all probability, be connected with the present Ministry. The Marquis of Lansdowne had an interview with Lord Palmerston, and was shortly afterwards joined by Mr. Sidney Herbert and Lord Granville. The Earl of Carlisle had an interview with Lord Palmerston, and remained in consultation upwards of an hour. Lord Broughton had an interview with Lord Palmerston.

PROBABLE APPOINTMENTS.

(From the *Express*.)

The following is stated—though we give it with all reserve—to be the probable distribution of the principal offices of the new Administration:—

First Lord of the Treasury Lord PALMERSTON.
Lord Chancellor Sir R. BETHELL.
Lord Privy Seal Earl GRANVILLE.

Foreign Office Lord JOHN RUSSELL.
Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. GLADSTONE.
Home Office Mr. MILNER GIBSON.
Colonies Lord ELGIN.
First Lord of the Admiralty Duke of SOMERSET.
War Department Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT.

President of the Board of Trade Mr. COBDEN.
Secretary for India Sir G. C. LEWIS.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster Mr. COWPER.

Judge Advocate Mr. VILLIERS.
First Commissioner of Works Sir R. HALL.
Postmaster-General Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY.

President of the Council Lord BROUGHTON.
Lord Chamberlain Marquis of BREADALBANK.

Lord Steward Earl ST. GERMANS.
Master of the Horse Duke of WELLINGTON.

President of the Poor Law Board Mr. CARDWELL.
Attorney-General Sir R. KEATINGE.
Solicitor-General Mr. COLLIER.
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland Earl of CARLISLE.
Chief Secretary Mr. H. HERBERT.
Attorney-General Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD.

Solicitor-General Sergeant DEASY.
Joint Secretaries to the Treasury Sir G. W. HATFIELD.
Home Under Secretary Mr. JAMES WILSON.
Foreign Under Secretary Mr. HEADLAM.
Colonial Under Secretary Earl of RIFON.
Secretary to the Admiralty Viscount BURY.
Secretary to the Admiralty Sir JOHN RAMSDEN.

We hear that Sir James Graham, the Duke of Newcastle, and the Duke of Argyll, have severally declined to join the new Government.

THE NEW ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

While the old Atlantic Telegraph Company has been wasting the money of the shareholders and seeking preposterous conditions from the Government, to guarantee them from the evils of their own scientific mismanagement, a new company has been quietly formed under the best auspices, and, without troubling the Government about subsidies, or anything else, have carefully matured their plans with such foresight and deliberation as to lead the electrical world to look forward confidently to a successful solution of this great submarine enterprise. The British Transatlantic Telegraph Company propose, within this year if possible, to lay their cable from the Land's-end in Cornwall, to Blanc Sablon, an island in the Straits of Belle Isle, at one of the entrances of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and a little to the north of Newfoundland. A short wire, to be laid by a separate company, takes the cable in from Blanc Sablon to the Island of Anticosti, where it meets lines already open, communicating with Quebec, Montreal, and, indeed, all parts of Canada. Another short line from Anticosti will be submerged to Cape Breton, where it will join the network of lines which communicate with Halifax, Nova Scotia, Boston, New York, &c. The advantages which such a route presents over one starting from the west coast of Ireland are immense, both in point of economy and freedom from the submarine dangers which beset the track from Valentia to Newfoundland.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort and the Court will attend the races at Ascot to-morrow. According to present arrangements the Queen and Court will remain at Windsor Castle until Tuesday next.

A letter was received from Mr. Cobden at Manchester yesterday, from which we learn that the hon. gentleman will leave Quebec for England on the 18th inst.

A number of the York friends of Mr. Layard, who was defeated at the recent election, have subscribed a considerable sum of money for the purpose of presenting that gentleman with an appropriate testimonial.

At a meeting of the Parliamentary Reform Committee held at Fendall's Hotel yesterday, a resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that, in order to secure a re-construction of the Liberal party upon a permanent basis, it is necessary that every section of reformers should be fairly represented in the new Cabinet. It was also resolved to send a copy of this resolution to Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell.

Rumours are still rife as to the probability of the Emperor's return; they are, however, contradicted in some official quarters. If there be a certainty of a great battle it is thought he will not leave.—*Letter from Paris.*

Baron Brenier, the newly appointed Minister to Naples, was to leave Paris yesterday for his post.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

Nearly the whole of Monday's supply of English wheat was on offer in to-day's market. The attendance of buyers was rather limited, and sales progressed slowly, at 3s. to 4s. per quarter beneath last Friday's currency. We were rather heavily supplied with foreign wheat. Even the finest samples were quite neglected, and prices, generally, were nominal. In floating cargoes of grain very little was passing. There was a moderate business doing in barley, at late rates. Malt was very dull, but not cheaper. Oats moved off slowly, at Monday's decline in value. Beans, peas, and flour were very dull, at stationary prices.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1859.

SUMMARY.

THE Derby Cabinet is no more. On Saturday morning the debate on the question of confidence was brought to a close, when Ministers were defeated by a majority of 13 in a very full House. The discussion which preceded this expected result, is not likely to rank high in the annals of Parliamentary eloquence. The personal claims of an ephemeral Government are not a very lofty theme for oratory. Special attention is, however, due to Lord John Russell's exposition of his views on Italian affairs, now that his lordship has accepted the post of Foreign Minister. Should negotiations be commenced this year with a view to a pacific arrangement, the noble lord can hardly advocate in a European Congress less than the entire independence of Italy. Austria may, after further reverses, be induced to surrender her claim to Lombardy in order to retain the Venetian provinces in her grasp. This will be the Gordian knot for diplomacy to solve. Lord John Russell's speech on Friday is a guarantee, so far as words go, that his lordship will never consent to advise that the treaty of Campo Formio—"only second in infamy to the partition of Poland"—by which Venice was handed over to Austria without even being consulted, shall remain in force. Perhaps the ablest and most sensible exposition of the policy that should be pursued by this country in foreign affairs came from the lips of Mr. Bright, who, it appears, has decided to maintain his present independent position in Parliament, while giving a general support to the new Government in course of formation. Such high-minded patriotism will be appreciated by the country, and should be an example to the clamorous race of place-seekers. The division of Saturday morning shows that the understanding between Lord Derby and the Catholics was by no means complete. While only eight members of that persuasion voted for the Government, no less than twenty-two were ranged on the opposite side.

On Saturday Lord Derby tendered his resignation to the Queen, and it was probably by his advice that her Majesty sent for Earl Granville, and charged him to form a new Administration. In this undertaking his lordship is said to have failed in consequence of objections on the part of Lord John Russell, which the *Times*, doing its best to ignore his lordship's just claims as a leader, regards as insufficient, but which appear both reasonable and honourable. Lord Palmerston was then sent for, and consented to undertake the formation of a Government. In this task, as might be expected, he has encountered no little difficulty. He has to reconcile the pretensions of ex-officials, who seem to consider they have a prescriptive right to office, with the paramount claims of the advanced Liberals to a share in an Administration of which they are expected to be the strongest support. How far Lord Palmerston will be able to adjust these rival obligations, and faithfully carry out the compact entered into at Willis's Rooms, remains to be seen. No authentic list of the new Cabinet has yet appeared, but it is expected to contain the names of Earl Granville, Sir Charles Wood, Sir G. Lewis, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Milner Gibson, and perhaps of Mr.

Gladstone. Mr. Cobden will, it is expected, be offered the post of President of the Board of Trade, though there may be doubts whether, under present circumstances, he will accept office. It is believed that Lord Palmerston has the will to carry out in good faith the understanding of Monday week, but that he finds great difficulties in his way. On Friday, however, the names of the new Cabinet will, it is expected, be presented for her Majesty's acceptance. The definite acceptance of the Foreign-office by so steadfast a friend of Italian freedom as Lord John Russell will go far to satisfy Austria and Germany that there is now no chance that England will take sides with the oppressors of Italy.

The fruits of the victory of Magenta have been unexpectedly large. Austria has beat a precipitate retreat from the western part of Lombardy, recrossed the Adda, and evacuated the strong fortresses of Peschiera, Pavia, and Cremona, leaving behind large quantities of stores and ammunition which have fallen into the hands of the enemy. Whether this backward movement will be arrested on the Oglio with the object of fighting a decisive battle, or will continue as far as the Mincio, the celebrated line of defence which comprises the "square of fortresses"—Verona and Mantua, Peschiera and Vicenza, is not yet apparent. The blundering Gyulai is superseded in the chief command by the Emperor Francis Joseph himself—an arrangement which veils the disgrace of the late commander, and enables General Hess to carry out his defensive scheme of operations. It may be that for weeks to come the news from the seat of war may tell only of dilatory, unexciting and exhausting siege operations. Meanwhile Austria has withdrawn entirely from the Papal States, and the whole extent of Italian ground now occupied by her troops, is the north-eastern section of Lombardy, and the Venetian provinces. Even in this hitherto undisturbed region, however, the French fleet is preparing for offensive operations, and a *corps d'armes* is ready to land and advance towards the Adige from the east.

Left free to themselves the Italian States are following the bent of their own inclinations; and it is fair to say that the Emperor Napoleon does not dictate to them their future form of Government. "Profit by the fortune which is offered to you to obtain your independence," is his language to all alike. Lombardy has already decreed union with Piedmont, Parma hastens to follow in the same path, and Tuscany (where Prince Napoleon holds his court rather than his camp), long oscillating between the Municipal principle and Italian union, now addresses Victor Emmanuel as "Something more to us than merely our King." "Your name," say the Tuscans, in an address entreating the King not to expose his valuable life, "is our war-cry; your voice is the word of command which all Italians obey." And again:—"Italy has had sorrows enough; you must make good all her sufferings. As a General, as a King, you have a defeat to avenge, and must plant the Italian banner wherever it fell, overwhelmed by superior forces. But as a father of your subjects you must not leave without a guide the great Italian family which puts all trust in you." In this movement the subjects of the Pope have begun to share, and the proclamation of Victor Emmanuel as Dictator by the city of Bologna bodes no good to the secular power of the Pontiff. Perhaps before European diplomacy is "sent for," the Italian race will have settled their own affairs after the fashion of the Danubian Principalities, and antiquated Diplomacy will be lifting up its hand in wonder that such things could come to pass without its intervention as a Federation of Italian states under one head, after the fashion of a United Germany.

THE DEFEATED MINISTRY.

De mortuis nil nisi bonum is a maxim which, although extravagantly expressed, contains within it wholesome advice. And, to a certain extent, it applies to political, as well as to natural, death. It is useful, as it unquestionably is generous, to note the recommendations somewhat more distinctly than the faults, of those who have ceased to hold responsible relations to the country. The vote which condemned them should so far bury their misdeeds as to hide them for all purposes but that of future guidance. When men are doing mischief, we do well to be angry—when we have once arrested from them the power of continuing to do it, it may suffice to recall the acts which we have denounced, only with a view to warn others not to follow in the same track—and it is proper to dwell as complacently as we please, on every feature of character and conduct which has entitled the individual who displayed it to respect and gratitude. We have said many severe things of the Derby Ministry. We have repeatedly, since the introduction of their Reform

Bill, urged their expulsion from office at the earliest possible moment. But now that they have sustained their final defeat, we shall advert but slightly to that in them which moved our indignation, and turn our attention more especially to those points of their administration which claim our grateful acknowledgment, and which, we trust, will be reproduced by their successors.

The parent vice of the Derby ministry was their occupation of a false position. They were like a dislocated limb which cannot, under any circumstances, obey the dictates of the wisest will without awkwardness. The leading spirits of the Cabinet may have meant well—we believe they did—if for no other reason, at any rate for this, that they were intelligent men, and must have known that none but a decidedly Liberal policy could long secure for them their own position. It is impossible to suspect such men as Lord Derby, Mr. Disraeli, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Sir John Pakington, and Lord Stanley, of being wholly blind to the wants of the times, or of caring to stand doggedly in the way of their being fairly recognised in legislation. But they were chiefs of a party deeply imbued with anti-popular prejudices, without whose support they could do nothing effectually. The Cabinet, therefore, as such, was compelled to modify its own views in order to conform them to those of the majority of country gentlemen—in fact, to put the best face they could upon a policy which they well knew to be permanently impracticable. The attempt was, in itself, an immorality which no cleverness could redeem. They could only succeed by deceiving either their own supporters, or the nation at large. They could not wash the Ethiop white. Their undertaking to do so is a grave charge upon their sincerity—their persistence in the undertaking, at a considerable risk to great national interests, was a still graver one. Nothing can justify—we will not say, their acts as a Ministry—but their existence as a Ministry engaged to reconcile what they knew to be irreconcilable incompatibilities. This is their condemnation—and this gave to even their best deeds a mountebank character. The men were better than their position—but they strove to keep their position in order to indulge the narrow-mindedness of their party. They have had their reward.

Let us, however, do them the justice of admitting that, since the period of our commencing the duties of journalism, no Administration that we can remember has deserved better of the country for those secondary qualifications which powerful and popular Governments are too apt to regard as beneath their serious attention. Possibly, the assiduous cultivation and unwearied exhibition of these qualifications by the Derby Ministry were due, in part at least, to their consciousness of deficiency in the supreme recommendation of a British Cabinet—namely, that of being an organised expression of the political faith of the age. Be this as it may, their indefatigable attention to business, their courteous demeanour to all with whom they had to transact it, their respectful deference to the tastes, the expectations, and the habits of the House of Commons, the good temper which they maintained to the last, and, let us add, the administrative ability with which departmental affairs were conducted, make us deeply regret the necessity under which the stupidity of their party laid Parliament to force them out of office. Of Mr. Disraeli's leadership in the House of Commons, but one opinion, we apprehend, can be entertained. Coming immediately after a period of insufferable insolence in that high post, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's urbanity was as refreshing as a draught of cool water after a restless and feverish night. For our own part, we must confess that we are not particularly partial to that right hon. gentleman, nor do we greatly admire the rôle he has chosen to play in the political drama of recent times—but we are bound to acknowledge, and we do so most ungrudgingly, that he has proved as able a leader as the ablest of his modern predecessors, and that he lent a dignity and a grace to the discharge of his functions which left nothing in this respect to be desired. His conduct of the business of the House will often be referred to hereafter as furnishing a model worthy of being studiously copied. Much as we hope to gain in other and superior matters from the defeat of the Derby Ministry, we fear we must look forward to loss in this.

Nor, we think, ought we to be unmindful that the legislative skill of the Derby Administration was neither contemptible, nor resultless. We gained from them, during last session, several serviceable measures—and they have set before us as items of their programme several more. Taking into account the original error of their position, and the difficulties which necessarily sprang out of it, they may be said to have discovered no mean talents for guiding practical legislation. True, they made some mistakes in most

important things—mistakes which can only be fitly characterised as ludicrous—but these represented rather the obtuseness of their supporters than their own lack of intelligent perception. But where political prejudices could not thrust themselves into the seat of judgment—in social, sanitary, and legal reforms—they evinced qualifications quite equal to any which may be expected from their successors. Had there been no demand for an amendment of our representative institutions (on which head it was impossible for them to wield their army with success), they would probably have satisfied the expectations of the country, at any rate in their management of domestic affairs.

Up to the verge of the present war in Italy, their foreign policy commanded also our assent. It was at once dignified and pacific. Subsequently to the lamentable outbreak of hostilities between France and Austria, they have allowed themselves to be swayed by Court leanings, and by the traditions of the diplomatic section of the aristocracy. They have proclaimed neutrality—they may have desired to maintain it—but their acts have unhappily involved their professions in a cloud of suspicion. It was no longer safe to leave in their hands the solution of a quarrel in which they had manifested a bias against one of the belligerents. We feel relieved by the decision of the House of Commons against them—but we should be glad to see in their successors an equal desire to preserve amicable relations with all the powers of Europe.

METTERNICH AND THE DELUGE.

METTERNICH is dead—and the French are in Milan. The man and the system seem to have come to an end together. "After me, the Deluge," is the saying by which he is best known and by which his life is best epitomised. He was born in the ante-diluvian age of modern history, and his career has been one long misapprehension that healing storms and fertilising showers would drown the world. He has died just as another waterspout is descending upon the thirsty earth. We who are born in a happier age neither believe in sudden harvests nor in all-destroying floods. As the first big drops fall, we think with fear and trembling of the wickedness to be washed out, but with certain hope of the rainbow that will presently span the waste of waters. Now, at all events, that the old archetype of terrorism and alarm—the victim and the instrument of cruel fears—is gone at last to his rest, we can afford to pity his great mistake, while we rejoice that he has no successor.

The great Austrian diplomatist was only four years younger than Napoleon and Wellington. He was of a noble family, or he would never have come to be the Minister of a despotism which, unlike the hardy autocracy of Russia, does not recruit its service from the democracy of talent. His ancestors had figured in the wars with the Turks, and his father was a Count of the Germanic empire. His education, however, was conducted at Strasbourg, where he had for a fellow-student the brilliant Frenchman Benjamin Constant. Significantly enough, his first public appearance was as Master of the Ceremonies at the coronation of Leopold, in 1790, in his eighteenth year. An Austrian Princess and Queen of France was at that moment making the perilous attempt to overcome, by the arts of a court, the awakened passions of a great people. We can imagine that the young Metternich sincerely believed in the divinity at whose shrine he ministered, and looked upon the revolutionary fervour as something so unnaturally ferocious as to be no more entitled to good faith or clemency than a wild beast broken from its keepers. He had certainly no scruples in fawning upon it when it broke through the wall of bayonets and fortresses on the Germanic frontier. He was one of the plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Radstadt, whose tedious discussions filled the young conqueror of Italy with disgust. He was employed to lure Russia and Prussia into the coalition which England bribed Austria to initiate, and which Napoleon shattered at Austerlitz. Then Metternich went smiling to the victor, and addressed himself, as Minister at Paris, to the difficult task of outwitting an Emperor as astute as imperious. He carried away with him such a knowledge of Napoleon's weak points—his impatient desire for offspring and for family connexion with the old dynasties—as enabled him to save Austria in her next extremity. Metternich was Foreign Minister when Napoleon was a second time in possession of Vienna, and the Court was taking refuge within a Hungarian fortress. Then came the offer of Marie Louise to the husband of Josephine. Metternich devised the marriage, and gave away the bride. He conducted the negotiations, and escorted the Princess to Paris. Three years later, he was on the field of Leipsic, and was rewarded for his share in effecting that turn of Fortune's wheel by the title of Prince. The French victory at

Wagram had decided him to offer in sacrifice his master's daughter. The French disasters in Russia had determined him to set the father-in-law at war against the son-in-law. This time the coalition was successful. Its armies entered Paris, and a Congress assembled at Vienna. Of that famous assembly Metternich was the President and the inspiration. He represented alike its stupendous pretensions and its solemn frivolities. Unlike Talleyrand, he danced and diplomatised with sincere gravity. The Frenchman talked divine right at the council table, but sneered at it in the ball-room. Not so the Austrian. His system had suffered some terrible trials, but had it not also achieved a perfect triumph?

The escape from Elba alarmed his fears, but not his faith. Had Napoleon conquered at Waterloo, Metternich would, no doubt, have greeted him with a compliment, but would have remained internally faithful to the declaration that he was an enemy of mankind. Legitimacy was the religion of the man, dissimulation only the art of the diplomatist. He counted all expedients lawful, but was ever true to the principle of hereditary despotism. Of that religion, Paris was to his mind the Mecca and Vienna the Medina. The true faith had its seat on the Danube, and the heresy that now and then broke out on the Seine was to be trampled out by expeditions of the faithful. So long as Metternich guided the counsels of Austria,—as in fact he did, with a short interval, down to his death,—the pettiest despotisms were sure of succour. His system was to treat insurrection anywhere on the Continent as an offence against those divine laws reduced to writing in the treaties of 1815. Often as the Italians rose, Austria was ready to take the lead in their repression.

The advent to office in England of Mr. Canning was the first untoward event which this system had to encounter. The French Revolution of 1830 was still more alarming. Metternich, unable to confront it with military force, had recourse to his old arts of personal intercourse and court influences. It is not too much to say that the same agencies were successfully exerted in the councils of England. The professed disciples of Canning, no less than the colleagues of Wellington and Castlereagh, have been profuse in compliments to Austria. Lord John Russell is the only statesman of our times who has not ascribed to her sovereign chivalry, to her representative Minister sagacity, and to her administrative machinery higher praise, than free-spirited Englishmen pay to their own Government. The events of 1848 hurled Metternich from power, drove him into exile, and seemed fatal to his credit for wisdom. Still he was believed in and fawned upon in London as well as at Vienna. The reaction reached its height when he, though not recalled to office, was restored to his estates and influence. The Russian war must have severely tested his statecraft. Between the danger of offending a powerful neighbour by neutrality, and provoking still more powerful enemies by hostilities, the choice was perilous in the extreme. Yet he contrived to carry Austria safely through it, and to make Vienna the centre of negotiations. But that was only an affair of dynasties and diplomacy. Here is now a war which the ambition of Sardinia or the domestic necessities of the French Emperor may have precipitated, but which popular disaffection rendered inevitable. It is a case beyond the art of Metternich,—the fruit and the fate of his system. If he had lived to see what we shall probably see—the expulsion of Austria from Italy—he might have more reasonably believed the deluge come than even when he fled from Vienna in 1848. As it is, let us be glad the old, old man has been spared a grief the more bitter for his sincerity; and let us hope the traditions of his miserable craft have gone down with him to that grave at which kings may stand as mourners, but on which a people will shed no tears and history plant no laurels.

LOMBARDY IN 1848 AND 1859.

FOR the second time within the last eleven years, a King of Sardinia has been offered the Iron Crown of Lombardy. The tempting bait lured Charles Albert to the abdication of his hereditary throne and to a premature grave. Whether Victor Emmanuel's fate as King of Lombardy will differ from that of his father depends upon events as yet unborn. But we may take comfort in the conviction that the circumstances of the case are materially different; for, as the sober correspondent of the *Times* in Florence remarks,—“The union of Italy, which was only a dream yesterday, becomes a reality at the present day, if the Italians will only for once in the whole history of their country be true to themselves.”

“For freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Tho' baffled oft, is ever won.”

It was in 1848, the year of revolution, when Europe witnessed the strange and evanescent spectacle of a reforming Pope, and England extended her hospitality to many a Royal fugitive, that Lombardy rose as one man to expel “the stranger” from her borders, and that the veteran Radetzky, after five days' unsuccessful resistance to the insurgent Milanese, found himself obliged to retire from the capital and retreat upon the strong fortresses on the banks of the Mincio. The ill-fated and chivalric Charles Albert, nothing loth, accepted the invitation of the insurgent Lombards to place himself at the head of the War of Liberation. The campaign against Austria was commenced under auspices equally strange and favourable. The Hapsburg dynasty were fighting for existence in their own capital and in Hungary. All Italy, from Como to Naples, was in arms for national independence. Each State contributed troops and volunteers against the common enemy. The Roman contingent went forth to head-quarters with the blessing of the Supreme Pontiff—Parma, Modena, and Tuscany, sent bands of enthusiastic volunteers to the national camp—and even the King of Naples was so overborne by the phrenzied excitement of the times as to be obliged to despatch 20,000 of his choicest troops to the seat of war.

Thus supported by the arms and enthusiasm of the Italian race, Charles Albert entered upon the seemingly easy task of expelling the Austrians from the Peninsula. On the 29th March, 1848, he entered Lombardy, and was welcomed with enthusiasm by the population of Milan, with the exception of the distrusting adherents of Mazzini. The campaign against the Austrians was speedily opened upon the banks of the Mincio and Adige. Victorious in every encounter, with the single exception of a repulse in an ill-advised attack upon Verona, the success of the Piedmontese was crowned on the 30th of May by the battle of Goito, and the surrender of the fortress of Peschiera. At Milan all murmurs of dissatisfaction were now stifled, and, by an immense majority of votes, the Lombards decreed their annexation to Piedmont.

It was in this moment of Italian triumph and Austrian depression that the proposition was made by the Court of Vienna that the British Government should endeavour to bring the war to a close by an arrangement which has of late been the subject of much criticism in the British Parliament. The basis of that proposal was, the cession of Lombardy to Piedmont as far as the line of the Adige, for a pecuniary indemnity; Parma and Modena to be in like manner redeemed from their respective Princes and incorporated with the new Kingdom of Northern Italy; and the erection of the Venetian provinces, which were at the time in successful rebellion, into a constitutional monarchy under an Austrian Archduke. However the King of Sardinia may have been disposed to treat the offer, it was rejected by the Provisional Government of Milan as insufficient. No condition short of the complete evacuation of the Peninsula, the Venetian territory included, could be tolerated at that moment. The Italian national party was backed up by the English Cabinet on grounds stated by Lord John Russell in last Friday night's debate. “How could the British Government,” he said, “who had no concern in these transactions, who had taken no part in the war,—how could they have interfered to destroy the independence of Venice? How could they have connived in, or sanctioned in any way, the subjugation of Venice on the one hand, in order to increase the territories of the King of Sardinia on the other?”

This was the culminating point of the Italian cause. The offer of the Court of Vienna was never renewed. Austria had gained time to send reinforcements to Italy. “The haughty rejection of her offers,” says the authoress of “*The Vicissitudes of Italy*,” “found her already rallied from her first panic; and soon, by a combination of energy and political address rarely surpassed—straining every nerve to despatch reinforcements to Radetzky on the one hand, while affecting to negotiate on the other—she retrieved all that had been lost, and once more was able to impose conditions in lieu of supplicating for them.” The King of Sardinia—deserted by his allies, suspected by his friends, deceived by the Pope and the King of Naples—still maintained his ground against the common enemy. But the tide had now turned against him. With an army reinforced to 100,000 men, Radetzky slowly advanced once more into Lombardy, raised the blockade of Mantua, defeated in detail several divisions of the Piedmontese troops, and at length totally routed the main body of the national army under the King himself on the field of Custoza. The remnant of the Piedmontese troops retreated in confusion upon Milan, with the intention of making a last stand in that capital. But the city was the scene of anarchy and panic, and the King found himself the object of suspicion and hatred. “When it

was known that to spare the inhabitants the horrors of an assault an armistice had been agreed to, by which the remains of the Piedmontese army were suffered to retire across the Ticino into their own country, an infuriated rabble surrounded the Palazzo Greppi, where Charles Albert had fixed his quarters, and denounced him as their betrayer with frightful execrations. Shots were fired against the windows of the palace, and attempts were made to force the entrance, defended by a handful of the Royal body-guard. The King, declining to cope with this popular tumult, resolved on a hasty departure from the city. "Five hours later, on the morning of the 6th of August, the Royal troops—ragged, spectre-like, scarcely able to drag themselves along—commenced their melancholy homeward march, being fired upon from the walls, as a parting token of Lombard brotherhood. A long train of fugitives followed in their wake. Numbers of persons, of every age and condition, preferred voluntary exile to Austrian rule. Half Milan seemed to have expatriated itself." Thus, so far as Lombardy was concerned, ended the War of Liberation. She had now to submit to the martial law, imprisonments, confiscations, and proscriptions of the victorious Austrians, and from that time to June, 1859, has sullenly endured the iron yoke of her military governors.

This brief historical retrospect enables us the better to understand the events that are now taking place in Lombardy. In 1848 the Provisional Government of Milan was rather the distrustful ally than the cordial helper of Charles Albert. In 1859 Victor Emmanuel is at once on the departure of the Austrian garrison received as their King, as though the Milanese were resolved to blot out of remembrance the sad recollections of 1848. "They are willing," say the Municipality in their address to Victor Emmanuel, delivered in presence of the Emperor of the French, "to renew the pact of 1848, and to proclaim again before the Italian nation the great fact which has required eleven years for its full development in the intelligence and hearts of the people. The annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont has been this morning proclaimed by us at the very time when the artillery of the enemy could have thundered against us, and while their battalions were even in our public places. The annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont is the first step in the new law of public right, which allows nations to be the free disposers of their own destinies." This step of the authorities of Milan in proclaiming the King of Sardinia as their Sovereign may appear somewhat premature. But it has probably been dictated by the conviction that the act is only an anticipation of the national will—only "a renewal of the pact of 1848." Milan hastens to atone to the son for the unworthy treatment of the father, and this time apparently without a dissentient voice. The claim thus early put forward by the Lombards "freely to dispose of their own destinies" is one which no English Government can impugn, and which European diplomacy ought surely to regard as more binding than the treaty of Vienna. In spite of that antiquated settlement, Austria was willing to surrender Lombardy in 1848 to the King of Sardinia. She is required now only to renew that proposition. It is difficult to see how Prussia or any German Power can resist this claim of the Lombards to choose their own Government.

But the hasty act of the Milan municipality may have been dictated by other weighty considerations. It has shown conclusively that the Emperor of the French has no desire to fetter the nation that he has liberated from Austrian oppression. When Louis Napoleon set out for Italy to open a campaign, the issue of which was entirely doubtful, there might be some reason for distrusting his profession that he came to liberate a nation, and not to pursue a career of conquest. But when after a series of successes, which have enabled him to enter the capital of Lombardy unopposed, and to follow the Austrians to their last stronghold in that country, he solemnly reiterates this view, we have a tangible proof of his sincerity. Four days after the Battle of Magenta, he addresses the Lombards in these words of wisdom and moderation:—

I do not come here with a preconceived plan of dispossessing its sovereigns, nor of imposing upon you my own will. My army will only occupy themselves with two things; to combat your enemies and to maintain internal order. It will place no obstacle in the way of a free manifestation of your legitimate wishes. Providence sometimes favours nations like individuals, in giving them occasion to rise suddenly to greatness, but it is on the condition that they know how to profit by it. Profit, then, by the fortune which is offered you. Your desire of independence, so long expressed, so often deceived, will be realised if you show yourselves worthy of it. Unite, then, in one sole object—the enfranchisement of your country.

This disclaimer of ambitious views is made in the face of Europe, and in the hearing of those other great Powers who are watching the Emperor's victorious career with a jealousy that

may at any time ripen into antagonism. When Louis Napoleon declares—"If there are men who do not comprehend their epoch, I am not of the number," he asserts a fact which is illustrated by his remarkable career. A short war and "the moral influence" which accrues from "restoring to freedom one of the finest parts of Europe," are now unmistakably the present objects of his policy in Italy—a policy which, if rigidly pursued, will deprive Germany of all pretext for intervention, and perhaps in a few months restore peace to Europe.

THE PREACHER OF BECKENHAM BARN.

Imagine us, dear reader, on the glorious summer evening of Sunday, June 5th, in the present year of grace, wending our way past the hedge-rows and fields of one of the most delightful portions of quiet, rural England—the road to the village of Beckenham. As we pass the farms, with their poultry and their stacks of wheat and hay, the fields studded with flowers, and the cottages with roses, jasmines, and honeysuckles climbing to their very roofs, we can hardly believe that we are not six miles from that place so familiar to all millstone students, "the Royal Exchange, Cornhill." If Londoners did but know that within half-an-hour's ride of the City, there lay, embosomed amongst the tall trees, a country triad but half as charming as this, how would they speed to her for the words of Rest which she knows so well to bestow!

But it is not to admire country cottages, to count the farms, or to gaze along the fields, that we are walking to Beckenham. The fame of the preacher of Beckenham Barn has reached our ears, and we are not vulgarly curious, but deeply interested, to hear and see the Christian lady to whom we are indebted for the "Memorials of Hedley Vics" and "English Hearts and English Hands." We had understood that Miss Marsh had not discontinued her Sunday evening addresses, although the two or three hundred "navvies" for whom they were originated had left the place, but that on Sunday, and occasionally on other evenings, she still, in her own way, preached the Gospel to the poor. We had imagined that nothing might be more impressive than a Christian lady addressing a congregation of rough and untaught men, and earnestly beseeching them, in Christ's name, to return to their Father, for He who had more of woman's nature than any man that ever lived knew best how to touch the chords of human feeling and awaken from them notes of divinest music.

As we enter the almost silent village, we suddenly meet a lady walking with an Addiscombe cadet on each arm, and followed by other cadets and their companions. We pass them, and inquire of an old villager if he can direct us to where Miss Marsh preaches? "Why, sir, there she goes between two sodgers," was the reply. We followed, and in a minute or two arrived at Beckenham Farm. The farm gates were open, and crossing the clean farmyard, we were soon by the spacious open doors of Beckenham Barn. We shall not easily or soon forget our first impression of the assembled congregation, for—alas for our preconceived notions!—instead of a meeting of farm labourers, mechanics, and villagers, we found a crammed assemblage of about three hundred persons, most of whom were ladies and gentlemen dressed in the height of fashion. In place of a never-go-to-church-or-chapel audience, we saw that we had before us the well-to-do morning congregation of Beckenham Church. The proportion of poor people was not greater than is usually to be found in any ordinary place of worship. The barn, however, was still a veritable barn, whose only decoration was a single coat of whitewash, and whose only furniture some forms and chairs, and, opposite the great door, a small raised platform and desk for the preacher. Passing through the congregation, Miss Marsh and her friends ascended this platform. There is no portrait of the author in "English Hearts and English Hands," although there is a pretty and picturesque woodcut of Beckenham Church, so we may be forgiven if we venture on a plain pen-and-ink drawing of a lady whose work and works have excited so vivid an interest in Christian society.

The preacher of Beckenham Barn has passed the meridian of a woman's life. She can scarcely be less than forty years of age. She is above the average height of her sex, and would be pronounced by every one to be tall. She is stout in proportion,—tall, stout, and middle-aged would therefore most briefly and correctly describe her personal appearance. Her face is plain and rather lacking in expression, scarcely changing even to a shade when the preacher is most earnest and animated. The eyes are remarkably small, and peculiarly dull and dreamy in expression—a characteristic not without precedent in persons of unusual ability. If we add that Miss Marsh was fashionably dressed in a lilac coloured muslin—not committing the mistake of affecting to prefer a fashion below the habit of her station in life—and that she gave honest proof of not despising the ornaments of gold bracelets and jewelled rings, we shall have said as much concerning her personal appearance as gallantry and good taste should allow to appear in print.

The sermon was commenced by the preacher giving out a hymn from the "Village Hymn Book," which was heartily sung to a plain old English tune by the

congregation. Miss Marsh's voice, while reading the hymn, was rather hard and unmodulated, changing only from this tone to a low and broken bass. This was its characteristic throughout the service. A brief and plain extempore prayer followed, during which, as during the whole of the evening, the preacher remained sitting. Another hymn and prayer, and Miss Marsh read the 20th and part of the 21st chapters of the Revelation, not expounding as she went along, nor preaching a sermon from them, but delivering what may be most correctly described as a series of exhortations on passages selected according to the preacher's inclination. The current of the thoughts, which did not appear to be carefully arranged or collected, ran in the directions of the Popish heresy, the millennium, the salvation by Christ, and the blessedness of heaven. To sketch the addresses would be only to sketch what may be heard from almost any Evangelical pulpit of the Establishment on any Sunday throughout the year. There was nothing whatever remarkable in them excepting the fact that the preacher was a woman, the daughter of a rector, conducting a Dissenting service for Church worshippers in an unconsecrated barn within pistol-shot of the palace of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. Of these things, however, we did not think then. Nor did we think of Dr. Johnson's remark on a woman's preaching, "Sir, a woman's preaching is like a dog walking on his hind legs. It is not done well; but you are surprised to find it done at all." We bowed before the plain and unmistakable earnestness of the follower of Christ seeking the salvation of souls, and forgot all other circumstances. Once or twice as we looked around we wished that the well-dressed congregation was a little more attentive, and every now and then one's thoughts were perhaps not unwillingly called away by the evening songs of the thrush and the nightingale, and the pouring of the beams of the setting summer sun through the open door of the barn, but again the preacher's appeal came upon our ears and again we involuntarily listened. A prayer and benediction, a hymn and a simple, heartfelt "God bless you all," closed the service.

It would be affectation to say that we did not ask ourselves what unusual good was likely to be the result of services such as the one we have described? Our answer was, "No unusual good whatever!" We think Miss Marsh is not likely to gain influence by preaching to an ordinary middle-class congregation. Any one can do that, but very few, and none besides herself in her own neighbourhood, can do such work as she has described in her book, and as we understand she is still zealously carrying on amongst the railway labourers of Norwood. At any rate we are quite sure that her congregation, when we were there, did not appreciate her, nor did it seem once to rise to her elevation of purpose and feeling. There are some who, like fine "arms of precision" can reach the heart only from a distance; there are others who can reach it only when very near. Miss Marsh, like all women, is of the latter class. And, unquestionably, it is better so. Yet though this is our judgment, we would not have missed hearing once the preacher of Beckenham Barn.

JAMAICA IMMIGRATION.

The *Colonial Standard* (Jamaica paper) now admits that few applications have been made for immigrants subject to the provisions of the late acts, and that it will scarcely answer the purpose of estate-owners to take them if the expense of their importation and support is to be borne by them. What they want is clearly to have labourers brought in such numbers as to compel those who depend on labour as estate for the support of their families to accept employment at a low rate of wages. Even 1s. 3d. and 1s. 4d. a day for able-bodied and well-trained men is deemed too much by those who have expended all their capital and can find no accommodation, as heretofore, from merchants or the banks.

What is to be done with the 3,000 Coolies ordered to be sent as soon as possible by Sir E. B. Lytton? On their arrival some one must provide for them. Where are the hospitals? Where the dwelling-houses? Will the British Treasury find the means of providing them?

THE HANDEL COMMEMORATION.—The preparations for this great musical gathering may now be said to be complete. At the last rehearsal the three kettle drums manufactured expressly for the occasion by Mr. Distin were tested with the most satisfactory result, producing a full round tone, which blended with admirable effect with the chorus. The rehearsal of the instrumentalists will be held at Exeter Hall on Thursday morning, and the whole of the provincial choir are to arrive in town on Friday, preparatory to a great choral rehearsal at Exeter Hall in the evening. Admission to these two rehearsals will be strictly confined to the performers. The full rehearsal of the entire body will take place at the Crystal Palace on Saturday next, when the whole area of the Palace will be open to the public, the galleries only being appropriated as reserved seats. On this occasion portions of the Oratorios for each day of the Festival will be rehearsed.

THE WAR.

THE CAMPAIGN IN LOMBARDY.

On Thursday the Emperor and the King attended mass in the Cathedral of Milan, during which a *Te Deum* was sung. Their Majesties subsequently traversed the streets on horseback, followed by a numerous staff. The Imperial Guard was drawn up on both sides of the way, and the general enthusiasm was indescribable.

The following is a summary of the proclamation addressed by the King of Sardinia to the Lombards:—

Victories have brought us to Milan, and your good wishes make my Government the stronger. Our independence being secured, a régime both liberal and durable will be established. Every one has made great sacrifices to support our army and our volunteers. Italians have given proofs of their worth, and have gained the victory. The Emperor, our generous ally, the heir to the name and genius of Napoleon, has been willing to command his heroic army to liberate Italy. Second, on the battle-field, his magnanimous intentions, and show yourselves worthy of the destinies of new Italy, after a century of suffering.

Meanwhile, the Austrians were retreating. The Emperor having learnt that they were entrenching themselves at Melegnano, about ten miles from Milan, ordered Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers to disperse them, which he did. The affair was brief but brilliant. 1,200 Austrians were taken prisoners. Private letters from Milan, of the 9th inst., give some details respecting the battle of Melegnano:—

On the arrival of an Austrian division from Pavia the fight began at mid-day. The enemy was strongly intrenched in the Cemetery and in a farmhouse. Our troops, under General Ladmirault, attacked three positions.

Our left wing took the chateau and then fell upon the village. The Austrians, being outflanked, withdrew and barricaded themselves in the private houses. The Zouaves sustained a murderous hand-to-hand conflict and drove out the enemy. The right wing of our army, under General Forey, was not required to assist in the battle. Colonel Paulze-Ivoi was killed, and 500 Zouaves were put *hors de combat*.

The Austrians, who were 30,000 strong, suffered a loss of 1,500 killed and wounded, and 1,200 prisoners.

The battle lasted nine hours. At 11 p.m. a battalion of Hungarians and Croats, intending to surprise the village, were surrounded and defeated.

A despatch from Verona, dated Friday, says:—

On the 8th of June General Urban, at Canonica, and the 8th *corps d'armée*, at Melegnano, were engaged in sanguinary fights. The enemy, in greatly superior force, appears to be advancing from Milan, and the Austrian army has therefore passed the Adda in good order, and is nearing the reinforcements in reserve. The courage of our troops is unbroken, and they are longing for a decisive battle.

The retreat of the Austrians appears to have been quick. On the 5th their head-quarters were at Abbiate Grasso. A day or two afterwards at Belgioioso, and afterwards at Pavia. Then that fortress was abandoned, and subsequently on Friday the great fortress of Piacenza, after the citadel was blown up. The Turin telegram says:—"They abandoned to the allies a great quantity of provisions, cannon, and ammunition. Our troops entered the town invited by the municipality."

In their retreat over the Adda, the Austrians destroyed the bridge.

The *Moniteur* contains the following telegram:—

MILAN, June 12.

"A part of the French army has passed the river Adda without striking a blow. In the hurry of their retreat from Piacenza the enemy abandoned a great number of cannons and magazines full of provisions and ammunition."

The head-quarters of the King were on Sunday at Vimercate de la Monza.

The official *Austrian Correspondence* states that the Austrian army is continuing its retreat beyond the river Adda, and that its head-quarters are at present at Cavattigozzi, before Cremona.

Meanwhile Garibaldi was carrying all before him in Upper Lombardy, though the above despatch shows that General D'Urban had escaped his hands with part of his *corps d'armée*. He retreated by way of Cassano. General Garibaldi occupied Bergamo on the morning of the 8th, and then, having learned that 1,500 Austrians were coming from Brescia, sent a detachment to meet them, which, though inconsiderable in number, nevertheless beat the enemy. His corps threatens the Southern Tyrol, from Val Canonica, Val Trompia, and Bagolino. The Austrians held a solitary position in Northern Lombardy, on the Lago Maggiore. This they have been obliged to abandon. A telegram from Berne, dated Thursday, says:—

Last night 650 Austrians quitted Laveno, leaving their provisions behind them, and spiking their guns. This morning they arrived in Swiss territory, and were carried off to Magidito, where Colonel Bontemps has ordered a list of the men and their arms to be made, and this evening they will be sent up into the Interior to Bellinzona.

Accounts from Vienna say:—"It is credibly stated that General Gyulai has been dismissed, and Field-

Marshal Hess appointed Commander-in-Chief." This is probable enough, and that the retreat beyond the Adda, and subsequently to the Mincio, is in accordance with the tactics of the latter. This Venetian line of defence may, however, be unexpectedly turned. A telegram from Vienna, dated Sunday evening, says:—

It is reported that the French fleet in the Adriatic received powerful reinforcements yesterday, and it is expected that a landing of troops will soon be attempted on the coast between Venice and Trieste.

It is announced by the official organ of the Austrian Government, that "the Emperor will forthwith assume the immediate command-in-chief, and has ordered a new position for the army, which will be taken up in the best manner possible." The Emperor of Austria issued on the 8th instant the following order of the day:—

The army, recollecting its ancient reputation, showed in the battle fought at Magenta against a superior force what heroism and devotion for me and for the country are capable of.

I thank the army in my own name and in the name of the country, and have given orders that the names of those who were the bravest among the brave shall be made known to me.

FRANCIS JOSEPH I.

Head-quarters, Verona, June 8, 1859.

It is stated that the provisions which fell into the hands of the allies in Milan, Piacenza, Pavia, Lodi, &c., are sufficient to feed their armies for six weeks.

The regular railway service between Turin and Milan recommenced on Sunday. The Lombard refugees were crowding from all parts of Piedmont to their homes across the Ticino.

The seat of the chief [Austrian] Government authorities of Lombardy has been transferred to Mantua.

The *Paris Pays* says:—

We shall doubtless shortly receive important news from the theatre of war. The French army, pursuing the Austrians, has just crossed the Adda. But where will the enemy stop? On the line of the Oglio or only on that of the Mincio? We incline to the latter hypothesis, for Count Grunne, in his official despatch published by the *Vienna Gazette*, plainly says that the army has left the line of the Adda to draw nearer to its reinforcements. By this statement Mantua and Verona are clearly indicated. It is therefore probable that a great battle will be fought between Oglio, Mincio, and the Lago Garda, on the very ground immortalised by the campaign of 1796-7, and that this battle will be decisive. As to the famous quadrilateral, we confess that we hold it in very small respect.

THE PASSAGE OF THE TICINO AND THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following account of the battle of Magenta:—

Head-quarters, San Martino, June 5.

The French army assembled round Alessandria had great difficulties to overcome. If it marched on Piacenza it would have had to besiege that fortress and force a passage of the Po, there 900 metres in width, and that difficult operation would have had to be effected in presence of a hostile army of 200,000 men.

If the Emperor crossed the river at Valenza he would have found the enemy concentrated on the left bank at Mortara, and he could only have attacked him by separate columns manœuvring in the midst of a country intersected by canals and rice-fields. On both sides, therefore, there was an almost insurmountable obstacle; the Emperor resolved to obviate it, and he deceived the Austrians by concentrating his forces on the right, by occupying Casteggio and even Bobbio on the Trebbia.

On the 31st of May the army received the order to march to the left, and crossed the Po at Casale, the bridge of which had remained in our possession; it at once took the road to Vercelli, where the passage of the Sesia was carried out to protect and cover our rapid march on Novara.

The efforts of the army were directed on the right, on Robbio, and two combats, glorious for the Sardinian troops, fought on that side, made the enemy believe we were marching on Mortara. Meantime, the French army was advancing on Novara, and it took position on the very same ground where ten years previously King Charles Albert gave battle. Here it was able to meet the enemy if necessary.

Thus, this bold march had been protected by 100,000 men encamped on our right flank at Olengo in front of Novara. Under these circumstances it was then to the reserve that the Emperor had to intrust the execution of the movement taking place behind the line of battle.

On the 2nd of June a division of the Imperial Guard was advanced towards Turbigo, on the Ticino, and, not finding any resistance, it threw three bridges across. The Emperor having received confirmatory intelligence that the enemy had withdrawn to the left bank of the river, ordered the Ticino to be crossed at this point by the *corps d'armée* of General Macmahon, followed on the morrow by a division of the Sardinian army.

Our troops had scarcely taken position on the Lombard bank when they were attacked by an Austrian corps from Milan, brought up by the railway. They drove it back victoriously in presence of the Emperor.

On the same day (June 2) Espinasse's division having advanced on the road from Novara to Milan as far as Trocate, from which place it threatened the bridge at Buffalora, the enemy hastily evacuated the intrenchments it had thrown up at this point, and retired to the left bank, attempting to blow up the stone bridge across the river. The attempt was not successful; the two arches attempted were not sufficiently destroyed to prevent the passage.

The 4th of June had been fixed by the Emperor for the definitive occupation of the left bank of the Ticino. General Macmahon's *corps d'armée*, strengthened by the

division of the Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard, and followed by the whole army of the King of Sardinia, was to advance from Turbigo on Buffalora and Magenta, while the division of the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard was to carry the *l'île-de-pont* of Buffalora on the left bank, and Marshal Canrobert's *corps d'armée* was to advance along the right bank to cross at the same point.

The execution of this plan was frustrated by one of those incidents which must always be expected in warfare. The army of the King was delayed in crossing the river, and only one of his divisions was able to follow the corps of General Macmahon at a distance.

The advance of Espinasse's division was also delayed, and, on the other hand, when Marshal Canrobert's corps left Novara to join the Emperor, who had proceeded in person to the bridge at Buffalora, it found the road so encumbered that it only arrived very late on the banks of the Ticino.

So matters stood, and the Emperor awaited, not without anxiety, the signal of the arrival of General Macmahon's corps at Buffalora, when about two o'clock he heard a heavy fusillade and cannonade in that quarter. The General was coming up.

This was the moment to support him by advancing on Magenta. The Emperor at once threw Wimpffen's brigade against the formidable positions occupied by the Austrians in front of the bridge; Cler's brigade followed up the movement. The heights which border the canal and bridge of Buffalora were soon carried by the impetuosity of our troops, but they then found themselves opposed to formidable bodies, whom they could not drive back, and who stopped their advance.

Marshal Canrobert's column had not yet come up, and, on the other hand, the cannonade and fusillade which had announced the arrival of General Macmahon had completely ceased. Had the General's column been repulsed, and would the division of the Grenadiers of the Guard have to sustain alone the whole strength of the enemy?

This is the proper place to explain the manœuvre of the Austrians.

When they learnt on the night of the 2nd of June that the French army had made itself master of the passage of the Ticino at Turbigo, they rapidly recrossed the river at Vigevano with three of their *corps d'armée*, who burnt the bridges behind them. On the morning of the 4th they were opposite the Emperor 125,000 strong, and it was against such a disproportionate force that the division of the Grenadiers of the Guard, with whom was the Emperor, had to compete.

At this critical moment General Regnaud de Saint Jean d'Angely displayed immense energy, as did also the Generals under his orders. General of Division Mellinet had two horses shot under him, General Cler fell mortally wounded, General Wimpffen was wounded in the head, Commandants Desmés and Maudhuy, of the Grenadiers of the Guard, were killed; the Zouaves lost 200 men, and the Grenadiers suffered a loss not less considerable.

Finally, after a long expectation of four hours, during which Mellinet's Division sustained without flinching the attacks of the enemy, Picard's brigade, led by Marshal Canrobert, arrived on the field of battle. Shortly afterwards Vinoy's Division joined, of General Niel's corps, which the Emperor had sent for, and finally, Renault's and Trochu's Divisions of Canrobert's corps.

At the same time General Macmahon's cannon became again audible in the distance, the General's corps, retarded in its advance, and less numerous than it should have been, had advanced in two columns on Magenta and Buffalora.

The enemy having attempted to cut in between these two columns, General Macmahon ordered his right column to fall back on his left towards Magenta, and this explains the cessation in the firing at the commencement of the action on the Buffalora side.

In fact, the Austrians, finding themselves hard pressed on their centre and left, had evacuated the village of Buffalora, and had brought the greater portion of their forces to bear against General Macmahon before Magenta. The 45th of the Line boldly attacked the farm of Cascina Nuova on the outskirts of the village, and which was defended by two Hungarian regiments. Fifteen hundred men of the enemy laid down their arms, and the colours were taken away from the Colonel's body. However, Motterouge's Division found itself hard pressed by considerable forces, which threatened to separate it from Espinasse's Division. General Macmahon had placed in second line the thirteen battalions of the Voltigeurs of the Guard under the command of the brave General Camou, who, advancing to the front, sustained the shock of the enemy, and gave time to Motterouge's and Espinasse's Divisions vigorously to resume the offensive.

At this moment of general attack General Auger, commanding the artillery of the Second Corps, opened fire with forty guns on the railway chausée, which taking the Austrians in flank and crossways made fearful havoc.

At Magenta the combat was terrible. The enemy defended the village most obstinately. Both sides felt that it was the key of the position. Our troops took it house by house, causing immense loss to the Austrians. More than 10,000 men were put *hors de combat*, and General Macmahon took about 5,000 prisoners, including one whole regiment, the 2nd Chasseurs à pied, commanded by Colonel Hauser. But the General's corps suffered considerably; 1,500 men were either killed or wounded. In the attack on the village General Espinasse and his *officier d'ordonnance*, Lieutenant Froidefond, were both killed. While leading on their men, Colonel Drouhot, of the 65th of the Line, and Colonel Chabriens, of the 2nd, fell mortally wounded.

On the other side Vinoy's and Renault's Divisions were doing prodigies of valour, under the orders of Marshal Canrobert and General Niel. Vinoy's Division, which had left Novara in the morning, had scarcely reached Trerate, where it purposed to bivouac, when it was sent for by the Emperor. It advanced at quick step as far as the bridge of Magenta, driving the enemy from the positions they occupied, taking above 1,000 prisoners; but, engaged with superior forces, it suffered heavy loss,—11 officers were killed and 50 wounded; 660 non-commissioned officers and men were placed *hors de combat*. The 85th of the Line suffered most. Colonel Delort fell at the head of his men, and all the officers were wounded. General Martimprey received a bullet-wound while leading on his brigade.

Marshal Canrobert's troops also suffered considerably.

Colonel de Senneville, the chief of his Staff, was killed at his side; Colonel Charlier, of the 90th, fell mortally wounded by five bullets, and many officers of Renault's division were placed *hors de combat*, while the village and bridge of Magenta were taken and retaken seven times.

Finally, about half-past eight at night, the French army remained masters of the field of battle, and the enemy withdrew, leaving in our hands four guns, one of which was taken by the Grenadiers of the Guards, two flags, and 7,000 prisoners. The number of Austrians placed *hors de combat* may be estimated at 20,000. 12,000 muskets, and 30,000 *sacs* (knapsacks?) were found on the battle-field.

The Austrian corps which fought against us are those of Clam-Gallas, Zobel, Schwarzenberg, and Lichtenstein. Field-Marshal Gyulai commanded in person.

Thus, five days after their departure from Alessandria, the allied army had given three combats, gained a battle, cleared Piedmont of the Austrians, and opened the gates of Milan. Since the combat of Montebello the Austrian army has lost 25,000 men in killed and wounded, 10,000 prisoners, and 17 guns.

The following is the report of General Gyulai to the Emperor of Austria, relative to the battle of Magenta:—

Sire,—I hasten to transmit to your Majesty, with the most profound respect, by Col. Weisrimmel, of the staff, a summary report of the battle of Magenta, and I will cause it to be followed by a detailed description of that event, glorious for the arms of your Majesty, although success has not crowned our efforts.

At seven in the morning of the 4th General Count Clam sent me word that with about 7,000 men of his corps and the 2nd corps he occupied the position of Magenta, and that large masses of the enemy were advancing towards that *litt-de-pont*, which the same officer had abandoned a few days before, as being indefensible.

When I received this intelligence (a quarter-past eight in the morning) there were of the 7th corps the division of Reischach at Corbetta, General Lillia at Casteletto, the 3rd corps at Abbiate Grasso, the 5th on its march to that place, the 8th corps on its way from Binasco to Bestazzo, and the 9th on the banks of the Po, below Pavia. I sent orders to those corps to advance, and I directed the 3rd and 5th *corps d'armée* on the enemy's right flank, in case they should really attempt an attack on leaving San Martino. I had been informed on the previous day that the enemy had crossed the Ticino at Turbigo. It was on this point that I expected their principal attack. The division Cordon of the 1st corps had been previously sent to Turbigo; it was, however, obliged to retire; and when Buffalora was lost, it was also compelled to retreat, as the enemy attacked it in the latter position.

I ordered General Count Clam to defend Magenta, and I sent instructions to all the other corps to hasten forward. At noon the enemy commenced their attack. Having superior forces at their disposal, they succeeded in taking the dyke of the canal and Ponte de Magenta. Their losses were enormous: nevertheless they were able to establish themselves in that position about two o'clock. At that hour I proceeded to Magenta with my staff, and made my arrangements.

When the first line began to give way, the division of General Baron Reischach received orders to retake Ponte di Magenta. I went on horseback to Robecco to indicate to the 3rd corps the direction of the right flank of the enemy. In a short time after my arrival at that place, I was informed of the heroic recapture of Ponte di Magenta, and the taking of a rifled cannon.

Confident of victory, the columns of the 3rd corps then advanced, General Ramming on the eastern side of the canal, the brigade Hartung between the canal and Carpengago, and the brigade Durfeld behind the two as reserve. When those brigades advanced to the attack, the division of General Reischach had been again driven back; although that division, particularly the brigade Lebzelter, which heroically preceded the regiment of infantry of the Emperor in an attack against Buffalora, valiantly repulsed several assaults.

The enemy constantly brought up fresh troops; the appearance of the 13th corps on the flank of the allied army had at the commencement a very good effect. The brigade Hartung, supported by the brigade Durfeld, advanced several times against Ponte di Magenta; it was taken, lost, then retaken, but in the end remained in the hands of the enemy. Heaps of bodies showed the obstinacy with which the struggle was carried on on both sides.

The brigade of General Ramming was also obliged to retire to Robecco after several attacks of the brave regiment King of the Belgians, and remained at that place. Towards the evening the 5th corps arrived on the field of battle; the brigade of the Prince of Hesse, though fighting with the most remarkable bravery, vainly attempted to drive away the enemy who assailed Magenta. This village, still defended by the exhausted troops of General Count Clam and of General Prince de Lichtenstein, had at last to be evacuated in consequence of the attacks of the enemy from the northern side. The division of General Lillia received orders to occupy Corbetta in order to guard as a reserve the point by which the retreat was to take place.

As the evening had come, I caused Robecco to be strongly occupied, and everything to be arranged for recommencing the attack on the morning of the 5th. The enormous losses of the enemy caused me to hope to find them weakened; and the courage displayed by our troops in all the actions gave me the certainty that their shock would be decisive, and that we should remain victorious.

We had taken prisoners from almost all the regiments of the French army. It would seem, therefore, that they must have brought up their last reserves, whilst, on our side, the 5th and 8th *corps d'armée* and a division of the 3rd corps, which had not combated, might, when thrown into the balance, be of great weight as fresh troops. I had calculated all that, and I only waited, in order to commence the attack, the information that the troops had taken their positions and the list of their losses.

I then, however, learned that the troops of the 1st and 2nd *corps d'armée*, which had the most suffered from the first attack of the enemy, had already retired, and that they could only return to the field of battle after a very fatiguing night's march. They had left at three o'clock in the morning, so that they would be

already far in the rear at the moment at which I should have wanted to send them forward. Under such circumstances, I was obliged to preserve intact the corps ready to fight, in order to cover the others; and I was obliged to order the retreat.

On the morning of the 5th the brave Grand Duke of Hesse infantry regiment attacked once more the Ponte di Magenta, in order to facilitate the movement of retreat. That was the last effort, says General Schwarzenberg in his report, of a valorous regiment, which on the previous evening had had twenty-five officers wounded, one officer of the staff and nine others killed; and yet it did not once hesitate in the attack, or waver in the retreat.

The enemy having been kept in check at Magenta, retired in order. I think I may say with certainty that the enemy, in spite of his superior numbers, dearly paid for the possession of Magenta, and that they will do the army of your Majesty the justice of saying that it only ceded after an heroic conflict before an enemy equally brave and greater in numbers.

I cannot give more ample details of the combat, inasmuch as, under present circumstances, I cannot insist on having exact reports. I believe that the number of our killed and wounded may be 4,000 or 5,000, and that the enemy must have lost one-half more. Among the wounded are General Reischach, hit in the thigh, and Generals Lebzelter and Durfeld, wounded in the arm. I will not fail to address to your Majesty a more detailed report, as soon as I shall have received the report which I am waiting for, and to name to you those who have particularly distinguished themselves.

GYULAI.

Head-quarters at Belgiojoso, 6th June.

"It is almost impossible" (says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*) "to give you a correct idea of the impression which the foregoing bulletin has produced here. For the moment the public appears to be stunned, but the military world loudly expresses its indignation that the finest army Austria ever had was entrusted to such an arrant bungler as Count Gyulai has proved himself to be. Such a candid confession of incapacity has perhaps never been made by the commander of an army. The fact that Count Clam and Prince Edward Lichtenstein took their corps (the 1st and 2nd) to the rear, without waiting for the orders of Count Gyulai, evinces their contempt for his qualifications as a commander-in-chief. 'Never,' said a veteran commander to me a few hours ago, 'was a great and gallant army so badly handled.'"

The following article from the *Daily News* throws considerable light on the above despatches:—

The problem was this. The whole Austrian army in Northern Italy seems to consist of nine corps, of which it is certain that seven—those of Clam-Gallas, Lichtenstein, Schwarzenberg, Stadion, Zobel, Benedek, and Urban—were on the banks of the Ticino. Reckoning the corps at an average of 25,000 men, not fewer than 175,000 men must have been in arms under Count Gyulai. The probability is that the numbers were larger. Now, these 175,000 had to defend the line of the Ticino, a distance of fifty miles, between the point at which it issues from the Lake Maggiore and the point at which it joins the Po, together with about twelve miles from Pavia to the strong position of Stradella, between the south bank of the Po and the spurs of the Apennines. Assuming, then, that one *corps d'armée* was required for the purpose of defending the pass of Stradella, the Austrian General had at his disposal 150,000 men at the very least. The force opposed to him consisted of French and Sardinians, five *corps d'armée*, commanded by Regnault St. Jean d'Angely—who led the Imperial Guard—Canrobert, Macmahon, Niel, and Baraguay d'Hilliers, to which must be added a sixth *corps d'armée* of Sardinians under Victor Emmanuel. Reckoning each corps at 30,000 men, the allied army amounted to 180,000 men. Moreover, it is known that the Austrians were very strong in cavalry; what may be the strength of the French in this arm is uncertain. But in artillery the French had not less than 240 pieces.

Now, of course the chief object of the Austrian General ought to have been to ascertain at what point the Allies proposed to cross the Ticino into Lombardy, in order that he might prepare to receive them. Accordingly it was natural enough that Count Gyulai should maintain himself as long as possible on the right bank of the Ticino, so that he might have time to concentrate his troops on the left bank, either to fall with overwhelming power on the first battalion that passed the river, or to meet them upon a chosen field of battle. Count Gyulai certainly did remain in the territory of Sardinia, but unhappily it seems now too probable not so much for the strategical purpose as to live at the expense of other people. But besides remaining in Sardinian territory, Count Gyulai made constant reconnaissances, as if anxious to know the whereabouts of the allies. From Borgomanera in the north to Robbio in the Apennines he searched every corner, and at Montebello he even turned a reconnaissance into a battle. But this affair of Montebello proved his want of sagacity. It was the first step to his ruin. Imagining that he had 40,000 men in his front, he was confirmed in the idea that an attack on Stradella and Piacenza was contemplated; and for some days he clung to that belief. But the Emperor of the French had other views. He saw the extreme difficulty of advancing by the south of the Po, or close to the north bank of the same river. He therefore determined to cross the Po at Casale, to march up the Sesia, and then suddenly turning eastward to cross the Ticino between the high road from Novara and Milan and the Lago Maggiore. Pursuing this design, he transferred his whole army to his left, desiring the King of Sardinia to push forward, so as to protect this flank march. On the 21st of May the orders were issued; on the 1st of June Niel entered Novara; on the 2nd the Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard established three bridges across the river at Turbigo, about six miles above the bridge of San Martino, which forms part of the Novara and Milan road. This fact, as Count Gyulai admits, was immediately made known to him, and that same day—the 2nd of June—three *corps d'armée* crossed the Ticino at Vigevano.

Now, Vigevano is eight miles south of the Novara and Milan road, near which are Magenta and Buffalora, and fourteen miles south of Turbigo, where the Austrian General knew that the French had established their bridges. On that same day, the 2nd

of June, Count Gyulai had six *corps d'armée*—the 1st, the 2nd, the 3rd, the 5th, the 7th, and the 8th—within a day's march of each other. So that had he ever contemplated the possibility of the allies crossing the Ticino, to march on Milan—which, indeed, every man in Europe has done for the last two months—and had he reconnoitred and prepared a field of battle, as the Archduke Charles did at Wagram, he must have been able to concentrate 150,000 men in one line of battle. Nor was this all. At San Martino the Ponte Nuovo crosses the Ticino by a bridge of eleven arches—the river itself is unfordable; if, therefore, the Austrian General wanted time the simplest plan was to destroy the bridge in question. But, again, there was another bridge across the Naviglio Grande which runs parallel with the Ticino, and that, if broken down, would have delayed the allies. But Count Gyulai did none of these things. On the 2nd his army recrossed the Ticino; on the 3rd, having convinced himself, as he says, that "the main attack of the allies was to be at Turbigo," he confesses himself guilty of the portentous weakness of sending one division of the first corps to oppose at least six times their number. The natural result followed: it was defeated. It was now the 4th of June. Vast masses were concentrating on the right bank of the Ticino, near San Martino; Macmahon was safely established on the left bank of the Ticino, and marching southward upon Buffalora and Magenta, on the Milan and Novara road. In vain one looks again and again at the Austrian General's despatch to find what preparations he had made to meet the formidable attack which he must have seen was imminent. Instead of setting forth his plan of defence the poor man explains, with an inimitable *naïveté*, the scattered positions of his troops, and shows conclusively the utter impossibility of uniting them in time to meet the enemy. Incredible as it may seem, the Austrian General declares that, with the bridge of San Martino practically unbroken, the only troops at hand were one *corps d'armée* and one division—some 30,000 men—although he ought to have had, and might have had, 150,000 men between Magenta and the Ticino; for it must be observed that the attack of the allies did not take place till noon of the 4th, whilst the design of the allies to cross the Ticino was known on the 2nd, two days before. So that there was ample time for all the troops within the circuit of Milan and Pavia to concentrate at Magenta.

It is clear indeed from the despatch of the French Emperor that although the Austrian army was practically without a commander the natural difficulties of the position were very great. The attack had to be made by two columns which could not directly communicate with each other. The Austrian army posted between the Ticino, or rather the great canal and Magenta, was to be attacked by Macmahon advancing from Turbigo southward, and by the Emperor and Canrobert advancing against the Austrian left flank from the westward. The Emperor having made his attack too soon was compelled, with one division of the Imperial Guard under Mellinet, to sustain the battle alone for almost four hours. Indeed it is said that at one moment he was in imminent danger of being taken prisoner by the enemy, for he was in the midst of the fray. The truth is that the bridge of San Martino was the only approach to the Austrian position, and was so encumbered with men and matériel, that the columns of Canrobert could not debouch. Nothing can more conclusively prove the importance to the allies of the bridge across the river, or the fatal mismanagement which allowed it to remain standing. Nor indeed is the observation unjust, that had the bridge been broken down it is difficult to understand how the allied army would have crossed; for certainly, had other means of crossing been at hand, they ought to have been used, even as things stood, in order to facilitate the passage of the men.

Difficult, however, as the task of the allied generals was, it was accomplished with great skill and the most determined courage. And probably few things contributed more to this than forty guns of Macmahon's division, planted by General Auger on the railway which ran along the front of the position. Pressed from the eastward by the Emperor, Canrobert, and Niel, and upon the north by the King of Sardinia and Macmahon, who finally obtained possession of Magenta, the Austrians, about half-past eight, retreated.

PROCLAMATIONS OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The following proclamation has been published at Milan:—

The fortune of war has conducted me to the capital of Lombardy. Let me tell you why I am here.

When Austria unjustly attacked Piedmont, I resolved to sustain the King of Sardinia, my ally. The honour and interests of France made this my duty.

Your enemies, who are my enemies, have endeavoured to diminish the sympathy which exists throughout all Europe for your cause, by trying to persuade the world that I am carrying on this war only for personal ambition, or to aggrandise the territory of France.

If there are men who do not understand their epoch, I am not of the number.

In the enlightened state of public opinion which prevails, men are greater by the moral influence which they exercise than by barren conquests, and this moral influence I seek after with pride in contributing to emancipate one of the most beautiful parts of Europe.

Your reception has already proved to me that you have understood me. I do not come here with any preconceived plan to dispossess sovereigns, nor to impose my own will upon you. My army will only occupy itself with two things:—To combat your enemies and to maintain internal order. It will place no obstacle in the way of a free manifestation of your legitimate wishes. Providence sometimes favours nations like individuals in giving them occasion to rise suddenly to greatness; but it is on condition that they have the virtue to profit by it. Profit then by the fortune which is offered you. Your desire of independence, so long expressed, so often deceived, will be realised if you show yourselves worthy of it. Unite then for one sole object, the enfranchisement of your country. Seek military organisation. Hasten all of you to place yourselves under the flag of King Victor Emmanuel, who has already so nobly shown you the path of honour. Remember that without discipline there is no army, and animated with the sacred fire of patriotism be nothing to-day but soldiers. Tomorrow you will be free citizens of a great country.

Done at the Imperial quarters at Milan, the 8th of June, 1859. NAPOLEON.

The Emperor has also issued the following address to his army:—

PARIS, June 11.

Soldiers.—It is now a month since, confiding in the efforts of diplomacy, I hoped still for peace; when, all of a sudden, the invasion of Piedmont by the Austrian troops called us to arms. We were not ready—men, horses, the matériel of war, provisions, all were deficient, and to succour our allies we were compelled to get together hastily, in small fractions, beyond the Alps, before a formidable enemy prepared for a long period. The danger was great, but the energy of the nation and your courage have supplied all. France has found again her ancient virtues, and united for the same end, as by a single sentiment, she has shown the might of her resources and the strength of her patriotism.

It is only ten days since operations have commenced, and already the Piedmontese territory is relieved of its invaders. The allied army has delivered four successful combats, and has won a decided victory, which has opened to it the gates of the capital of Lombardy. You have put *hors de combat* more than 35,000 Austrians, taken seventeen cannon, two flags, and 8,000 prisoners; but all is not yet terminated. We have still struggles to maintain, obstacles to conquer. I count on you. Courage, then, brave soldiers of the army of Italy! From the heavens above us your fathers look down on you with pride.

NAPOLEON.

Done at Head-quarters, Milan, June 8, 1859.

ENTRY OF THE ALLIED SOVEREIGNS INTO MILAN.

A friend of mine, just arrived from Milan, tells me that the most powerful imagination cannot conceive the enthusiastic reception which both the Emperor and the King met in the ancient dwelling-place of Visconti and Sforzas. On this solemn occasion the people of Milan went beyond the limits of Italian enthusiasm, and greeted their liberators with a hearty warmth that has made the deepest impression on the minds of Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel. Although the entrance of their Majesties had been anticipated for four hours the Milanese were on their guard, so that the march through the streets of the town was a glorious and triumphal one. The King did not try to conceal the deep emotion which his face betrayed, and the Emperor himself could not control the joy he felt on that memorable occasion. And, indeed, how could it have been otherwise? Both the monarchs must have felt at that time all the power they possess, all the good they have done. For kings and emperors there is such a satisfaction in achieving a glorious work—the work of a great and unhappy people's regeneration—that one can understand how in that hour their hearts must have been overwhelmed by joyful emotions. Were I to narrate all the touching episodes of that day I should not write a letter but a volume. In order that you may fully understand the solemnity of the occasion, I must tell you that after the bloody battle of Magenta, the Austrians, on their passing through Milan, had spread the news that the whole of the Piedmontese army had been destroyed. You may easily imagine the anguish of those who had relatives in the ranks of the national army. As the Piedmontese regiments defiled you might see ladies of high rank leave their carriages, and with tears in their eyes anxiously ask for tidings of their sons or of their brothers. Happily for them the Austrian statements soon turned out to be false. When the *Te Deum* was over the Emperor rode to the Villa Reale, and the King to the Palace Busca. The popular rejoicing continued till a sad procession began. It was formed by the wounded of Magenta, who were carried from the station to the hospital. You might then have seen counts and marquises carrying in litters the wounded Zouaves and Bersaglieri. You would have seen more than 200 equipages of the noblest and wealthiest families of the town waiting to convey the wounded soldiers, who were about to change their hard hospital beds for soft and easy ones. The palaces of nobles and bankers were thrown open to the troops, and tables laid in a princely fashion for the new comers. It was impossible for soldiers or officers to make the proprietors of cafés and hotels receive payment for refreshments. Money was freely distributed amongst the wounded by ladies and gentlemen. A deputation of rich and influential people were sent to the King begging him to have the loan ordered by the Austrians still raised. Forty millions of francs were thus subscribed before evening. The scene itself, while the two Sovereigns actually passed, it is impossible to describe. Imagine the madness of enthusiasm, the whole heart of a people poured out before those who had delivered it from long thralldom. Such may have been the reception of those demigods of old, after killing some wild monster which had desolated the world. Not an eye remained tearless, and proud must have been the moment for both. One such moment is almost sufficient to repay for all the cares, sacrifices, and risks, without which a great work like theirs cannot be accomplished, and necessary, too, are such moments, for they give strength for new efforts. All the outward decorations disappeared before the greeting of the people; the flowers, so long prepared for the occasion, were almost forgotten in the emotion of the moment, and fell often long before those had passed for whom they had been intended. For the first time I saw emotion pierce through that mysterious and impenetrable countenance of the Emperor—he would have been more than a man had it been otherwise.—*Letter in the Daily News.*

GARIBALDI.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes an order of the day issued by the King at Milan, and dated the 8th, recapitulating all Garibaldi's exploits in Upper Lombardy, already known to the public, and expressing his Majesty's satisfaction at the zeal and

bravery displayed by that bold leader and by the officers and men under his command. The following recompenses are then awarded to them, viz.:—To General Garibaldi, the gold medal of military valour; to Lieutenant-Colonel Medici, the cross of officer of the military order of Savoy; to Major Sacchi, the cross of knight of the same order; the silver medal of military valour to seven officers and men, including Captain de Cristoforis, killed; and honourable mention to Colonel Cosenza and twenty-two officers and men.

A Milan letter of June 9 announces in a single line the arrival there of Garibaldi, but says nothing of his following.

FRANCE.

A Paris letter in the *Daily News*, written on Saturday, says:—"The news of the defeat of the Derby Ministry has been received with a positive explosion of joy. The result of the division in the House of Commons was known at the opening of the Bourse, and produced a most favourable effect. The Rente opened at 62.10, being 40c. higher than yesterday's closing price. There was afterwards a reaction to 61.90, but at two o'clock, when the Milan proclamations were posted, the upward movement became very strong, and the closing prices were 62.70 for cash and 62.65 for account, being a rise of 95c. in each case."

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree, appointing General Schramm superior commander of the camp at Chalons, where three divisions of infantry and one of cavalry will be assembled.

At the grand banquet given at Rennes after the ceremony of the installation of the archbishop, the Minister of Public Worship proposed the health of the Holy Father Pope Pius IX., adding:—

May he be blessed for his paternal and liberal intentions in favour of the Christian world, and for the confidence which he reposes in the great and generous French nation, which only wishes for the security, justice, and legitimate progress of nations. The cry of war resounds in Italy, but, thank Heaven! there is nothing in it to alarm the Father of the Faithful. It is the Emperor, in fact, who wields the sword of France, and in the fire of battles and in the midst of the enemy's broken and dispersed battalions, he will never forget moderation of ideas, the power of right, and respect for holy things. It is he who watches with filial solicitude over the Roman city, and over the chair of St. Peter; and when, as now, the victories of Montebello and Magenta place on the head of Napoleon III. the laurels of Arcole and Rivoli, and when our heroic soldiers by their triumphs cause the ashes of the old Imperial phalanxes to thrill in their graves, let us give ourselves up to all the joys of the country! France and the Emperor combat for the true liberty of Italy, and God protects the good cause. Let us, therefore, gentlemen, respectfully drink to the health of the Holy Father.

These sentiments were responded to by loud and long-continued acclamations.

There are rumours in military circles that the Emperor's return to Paris may be looked for soon; and that, perhaps, Marshal Pelissier will get the command-in-chief of the army of Italy.

A letter from Paris dated Tuesday says:—"The absence of the Archbishop of Paris from the grand ceremonial of yesterday occupies the speculators left idle by the absence of despatches from the seat of war. The excuse given for this absence is tame, —the necessity of officiating at the interment of Cardinal du Pont, which takes place to-day at Bourges. The refusal of the prelate has produced a disagreeable effect in Paris. He objected to officiate when the Emperor left Paris."

GERMANY.

The First Chamber of Saxony has just approved of the ordinance prohibiting the export of horses. M. de Beust, in a long speech, said that the two great German Powers were negotiating, but that they differed in opinion as to the opportuneness and the extent of the measures to be adopted. "The secondary States," added the Minister, "would not obstinately persist in the idea that the general wish and tendency should be satisfied by the creation of a corps of observation, provided that the object proposed could be otherwise attained, but they would not allow anything to prevent their giving their vote conscientiously in the Diet."

The *Dresden Journal* of Friday says:—"Prussian commissioners were here yesterday, negotiating for the transport by railway of considerable bodies of the Prussian troops. A satisfactory result was without difficulty arrived at, and the commissioners then started for Munich on a similar object."

The semi-official *Preussische Zeitung* contains the following:—

Reports are current that the whole Prussian army will be mobilised, and that Prussia will soon take part in the existing conflict, but we believe that we are not mistaken in stating that no resolution of such a nature has as yet been taken, nor is it immediately imminent.

If Prussia should be induced to take further steps for the development of her warlike power, her only object would be to make the position she has hitherto held of greater avail.

The same journal also says that the Prince Regent has renounced the pleasure of attending the Hamm and Cleves Jubilee Festival, in consequence of the present position of political affairs, in which, as his Royal Highness lately remarked in Pomerania, it cannot be foretold whether the next hour may not be our own. The Regent had previously accepted the invitation to the festival.

It is stated that the subscription at Berlin for the new Prussian 5 per cent. loan of 4,500,000*l.* at 95 is likely to be soon filled, the applications for small amounts being very numerous.

A private letter from Munich, dated the 8th inst., contains the following:—

The excitement that prevailed is now cooling down. It was, from the first, too violent to last; it was brought out and fed by the Ultramontane party and the aristocracy, who look with apprehension on the growing influence of Prussian politics and liberal institutions. They know that sooner or later they must be adopted here, and then they lose the half of their benefices and privileges. Their only hope is in the continued ascendancy of Austrian policy, which has hitherto protected them, and they are exercising all their ingenuity for the furtherance of this object. The news of the late successes of the French army has caused a great sensation here, and the more intelligent classes of the people now openly express their sympathy with the Italians—a thing which it would have been unsafe to do a fortnight ago.

AUSTRIA.

The official detailed report of the affair of Malegnano and the evacuation of Piacenza has been published. "The figures of the report show that in the conflict of Malegnano, the French force was greatly superior to ours, and that the enemy's loss was considerable. Our retreat was effected in perfect order. General Boer was killed, and numerous officers died heroic deaths."

The report further states that the evacuation of Piacenza was performed in connexion with the movements of the army on the 9th and 10th inst. The greater part of the cannon was loaded on board vessels and towed away by steam, and the few which remained were spiked. Besides the forts and blockhouses, two arches of the bridge over the Trebbia have been blown up. Pizzighettone has also been evacuated with similar precautions and in perfect order.

VIENNA, SUNDAY EVENING.—The following official news has been received:—

Benedek's corps was again attacked at Malegnano on the 9th. Loss, between 200 and 300 men.

The total loss at Palestro on May 31 was 15 officers and 513 men killed, 1 General, 23 officers, and 878 men wounded, and 6 officers and 774 men missing.

From the 1st of July next the coupons of the national loan will no longer be accepted by the tax collectors in the provinces of Venice.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The following is a telegraphic message from Rome of the 9th:—"A great demonstration was made at Rome on Monday last. 'Long live the French Government!' was shouted before the residence of the French Ambassador, the Casino, and the residence of the Commandant. On Tuesday there was a general illumination."

The appearance of the Allies at Milan has produced important results in the States of the Church. The following despatches have been published on the subject:—

BOLOGNA, Sunday.

The Austrians have evacuated Ancona, and are retiring by land in the direction of Ferrara.

TURIN, June 12.

A telegraphic despatch from Bologna announces that the Austrians have evacuated that town.

TURIN, Monday.

After the retreat of the Austrians from Bologna, the Cardinal-Legate took his departure, leaving to the municipality the government of the town. The municipality thereupon appointed a commission, which immediately proclaimed Victor Emmanuel Dictator. The town is *en fête*.

A letter from Rome, in the *Constitutionnel*, says that the French engineers had re-commenced the works of the fortifications of Civita Vecchia.

THE ITALIAN DUCHIES.

The news of the victory of Magenta produced a burst of enthusiastic rejoicing at Florence. The *Times* correspondent says:—

In less time than I write it down, burning links and waving banners came forth as if by magic. The multitude fell under the orders of improvised leaders. From the Lung' Arno and the Borgo Ognisanti, the great thoroughfare to and from the Cascine, the vast mass of men, horses and carriages, priests, beggars, nurses and babies in arms, moved down the Via Calzaioli to the great square of the Duomo, where a cry was raised, "To the Sardinian Embassy and Prince Napoleon's Palace." I never thought so vast a crowd, so dense a throng, could be animated with such a perfect unity of thought and feeling.

The wild multitude were soon under Buoncompagni's windows, under Prince Napoleon's windows, treating them to snatches of their newly-found, high-sounding, inspiring song. All at once, however, the first stanza breaks down in the middle.

A word has been spoken from one of the windows of the Palazzo della Crocetta. Prince Napoleon has had noise and glare enough. Austria is not a Jericho to be demolished by shouting multitudes and the flourish of trumpets. Let the good Florentines go home and sleep off their drunken joy. The French and Piedmontese have won a battle for them; let them go and try whether they cannot manage to learn how to fight one for themselves. The banners are lowered; the links are struck to the ground—this time for the last time; the mob goes home with its tail between its legs; it has had its snubbing, salutary lesson.

Prince Napoleon, it is said, frets at the backward state of the Tuscan armament, which will either keep him here inactive yet a few days, or compel him to take the field with his French soldiers alone. An immense amount of time has been lost by the Florentines in this mad shouting and parading and going about in procession.

The Tuscan Government has recalled the Marquis de Nerli from Paris. Salvagnoli has been appointed Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs.

This advocate had, under the late Leopold, been the great champion in defence of the various noblemen and

others brought to trial for maintaining the Leopoldine code in Church affairs, and resisting the absorption of Tuscany into the Austrian Concordat. He stands at the head of the Italian bar, and has consistently pursued the same course since 1821.

All the correspondents complain of the want of enthusiasm in Tuscany among the people, and the inferiority of the Tuscan army. The Grand Duke has published a protest against "the Piedmontese resolution" which has driven him from Tuscany.

The *Times* correspondent writes that the news from Lombardy has produced a wholesome effect in Tuscany. The general talk now is of union with Piedmont. The writer forwards a copy of an address to King Victor Emmanuel II., signed by the people of Tuscany, and intended to beseech the King, for the sake of Italy, to be somewhat less lavish of his life in the battle-field. This address is proposed by the Tuscan Government, and the official *Monitore* urges every good patriot in the country to add his name to the signature of the most conspicuous persons which the document already bears. Eight subscription lists have been opened in Florence alone, and hundreds of copies have been sent to the provinces. In this address Victor Emmanuel is addressed by the Tuscans as their own sovereign.

The writer believes that Prince Napoleon has no ambitious aims to secure—

He spares no pains to convince the Tuscans that both the Emperor his cousin and himself are actuated by no personal or dynastic ambition. For himself he says, though by choice a Frenchman, he is an Italian both by nature and education, and, as an Italian patriot, he exhorts his countrymen to avail themselves of the golden opportunity to unite as many of the Italian States as Providence has put in a condition to have a voice on their future destinies. He has been upbraiding and condemning the Municipalists in no measured terms. He laughs to scorn the idea that the crown of Tuscany, or even of Central Italy, ever could have any glitter to tempt his ambition. "When," he has been heard to say, "a man is only one step removed from the Imperial throne of France he is not likely to look with any covetousness to the chances of a small and hardly ever independent Italian sovereignty."

The Duchess of Parma, after having liberated her troops from their oath of allegiance, left her States, and she arrived on Friday at Verona, the present abode of the Emperor of Austria. The Municipality has named a commission and despatched a deputation to the King of Sardinia requesting him to take on himself the government of the country. The Parmesan troops have gone to Modena by their own inclination, and with the consent of the Duke of Modena. The Duke of Modena is evidently still bent on resistance, and an Austrian force at present encamped at the village of Brescello, in his States, has come to reinforce him.

NAPLES.

Filangieri has been appointed President of the Council and Minister of War; Cumbo, Minister for Sicily; Liguoro, Minister of Finance; Ajossa, Public Works; Rosica, Interior.

On Tuesday, the 7th, Mr. Elliot was presented to the King.

The English fleet, consisting of the Marlborough, Euryalus, Brunswick, Princess Royal, Renown, Victor Emmanuel, and Lapwing, arrived on the 9th.

Advices received at Turin from Naples state that the news of the victory of Magenta arrived at that town on the 7th inst., and that the French and Sardinian Legations were illuminated in celebration of the event. The populace also manifested their sympathy with the rejoicings of the allies by a pacific demonstration, which, however, was put down by the police.

GREECE.

Advices have been received from Athens. According to a report of the sitting of the Greek Chambers of Deputies published by the *Esperance*, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question put to him by the Deputy for Sparta, made the following statement:—

England and Russia have in the same terms recommended us to observe strict neutrality, and to maintain public order. France, more explicit, has not hesitated to signify that if the least disturbance should break out, she would be obliged, considering the present state of affairs, to intervene in concert with England to suppress any movement.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FIELD OF MAGENTA.—Yesterday evening, not without great difficulty, I succeeded in getting here, to inspect the field of the glorious battle fought on Saturday last. My pen is not adequate to describe the heartrending scene which surrounds me. Trees thrown down by the dreadful effect of artillery; heaps of dead bodies, human limbs scattered about, carriages broken, farm-houses burnt, crops trampled, vineyards devastated, houses plundered—such is the deplorable sight which has met my eyes since my arrival in this town. Town, however, Magenta is no more. The small inn whence I am now writing these lines bears marks of the tremendous struggle, for it was thrice taken and retaken during the action. Not a piece of furniture is to be found, not even a chair to sit upon.—*Letter from Magenta, June 7.*

THE GREAT FIGHT AT BUFFALORA.—The field guns captured by our troops were not twenty but four. I was led into an error by a man who showed me some other guns which were captured at Palestro and Borgo Vercelli. The battle of Magenta was not begun by our troops but by the Austrians, who, although in full retreat towards Pavia, were ordered to change their front and attack our advanced guard which had crossed the Ticino at Buffalora. One

battalion of the Zouaves and two companies of the same regiment, together with two regiments of Grenadiers, all belonging to the Imperial Guard, were suddenly attacked by 25,000 Austrians under the order of General Zobel. Our gallant allies had three batteries with them, but only two field-pieces were brought to play upon the advancing columns of the enemy. You must not forget that the country which lies between this village and Abbiate Grasso is intersected by numberless canals which supply the water to the rice fields of the district. All these fields had been of course inundated for agricultural purposes, so the guns of our advanced guard could not be placed except on the main road, which by the bye is very narrow, and by which the Austrians were advancing. The right wing of the French advanced guard, thus attacked, was formed by the above-mentioned troops. Five other companies of Zouaves of the Imperial Guard were marching on the left. This heroic column, which gallantly disputed the advance of Zobel's *corps d'armée* for five long hours scarcely numbered 4,000 men. The rolling of musketry, the pounding of field guns, the crash of steel—I have been told by an actor of the bloody drama—were deafening. The Austrians advanced, halted, advanced again, received and returned a close and deadly fire; but the bayonet is the queen of weapons—Magenta proved it. The brave band of our allies were vainly clinging to their guns. After two hours of a fearful struggle, three of them were captured by the enemy. It was then that brave kind-hearted General Cler fell dead from his horse. The colonel of the 1st Zouaves soon followed. A minute later the lieutenant-colonel and twelve officers of the same regiment were no more. The battalion—if you can designate by such a word the 300 left—was now fighting for life; it was surrounded by a division of the enemy—there was no help visible. But "*Les Zouaves sont les Zouaves*," said my informant, who has the honour to belong to the famous corps. The five companies on the left, seeing the peril of their comrades, rushed with such impetuosity against the enemy's division that the 300 were left alone, and all the force of Croats and Bohemians was brought to bear against the new comers. This last hand-to-hand fight lasted two hours. The disproportion of numbers was, however, too great—the French were exhausted with fighting—but at last came the help. About twelve o'clock the reinforcements appeared on their left—a joyful sight to our struggling regiments. The three field guns already captured by the enemy were soon reconquered at the point of the bayonet. Zobel's *corps d'armée* was easily routed by the Imperial legions, and obliged to retire. The action then became general, and lasted three hours longer, till the bold assault of Macmahon decided the victory. The effect of this gallant general's move was that of cutting the Austrian army into two bodies. Threatened on all sides, forced in his position, menaced with being surrounded, General Gyulai gave orders to retreat.—*Special letter in Daily News.*

PERIL OF THE EMPEROR AT MAGENTA.—The object of the Austrian attack was of the highest importance; the Austrian generals justly conjectured that the Emperor would be with the Imperial Guard, and they hoped to capture his Majesty. This it is which explains the vigour of the attack and the heroism of the defence. General Cler was only a short distance from his Majesty when killed. The Imperial Guard was attacked in flank and in the rear in a narrow defile, and suffered tremendously. The Austrian forces were about to again attack the head of its column, when General de Macmahon, by a sudden inspiration, the honour of which belongs exclusively to him, suddenly modified the plan on which it appeared, he was to act, and went to Magenta to meet the new Austrian columns which were arriving. And not only did this bold manoeuvre succeed, but it gave time to the other *corps d'armée* to succour the Imperial Guard.—*Letter from the camp.* "The Emperor rode out at eleven to see what progress they were making in passing. When he heard the firing he galloped forward; and he exposed himself so much that his aides-de-camp were obliged to expostulate with him. He remained for some time precisely in the place where the fire was the hottest."—*Ibid.*

THE ZOUAVES.—One of the first among the wounded pointed out to me was a Zouave of the Guard, who had taken an Austrian standard. The poor fellow had lost both hands above the wrist, but seemed as contented as if it were only a trifle. Another Zouave, who had lost his right hand, showed me some zwanzigers he had found on an Austrian, and asked me what they were worth. I told him about 40f. Another, shot through the shoulder, had a purse with thirty or forty Napoleons in it; he showed me the ball which had been extracted; it was conical, flat at the bottom, with two grooves round the base.

THE AUSTRIAN ITALIAN REGIMENTS.—I also went to have a look at the prisoners; there were 500 men of the Italian regiment Archduke Sigismund. This is the regiment mentioned by the *Times* correspondent as having requested to form a part of the army of invasion. The men I talked to told me that this petition had been got up by their officers, who were all Germans, and that they went into action with a battalion of Croats in their rear, who fired upon them when they laid down their arms. He also said there were two more battalions who would do the same at the first opportunity which might offer. They shouted "*Viva l'Italia*" as they came in, and offered to volunteer into the Sardinian army.

TACTICS OF THE AUSTRIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—It is now beyond a doubt, from the depositions of

the prisoners, that he had taken the bait, and concentrated all his forces to watch the Po from Candia and Piacenza, and knew only of the rapid movement of the allies to the left when they had already turned his right flank. All the troops he had at Ponte di Magenta had come up in killing marches. From there they arrived hungry and fatigued—some of the soldiers declaring that they had not eaten for twenty-four hours, which is a strange contradiction with the large requisition made; nor did they even arrive together, but one after another, until just a sufficient number of them was collected to swell the number of prisoners taken by the allies. Both Gyulai and Hess are said to have been at the attack and defeat. The losses in some of the regiments which were there from the beginning were fearful; the officers, who seemed to have done all in their power, were above all cut up. Scarcely less so were the men; they, too, fought bravely, but fatigued as they were and exhausted after their march and bad feeding they could do little against the allies, whose troops are in first-rate condition.—*Letter in Times.*

THE FRENCH GENERALS KILLED.—Two generals are among the dead—General Cler and General Espinasse. The former met his fate in front of the position, while the latter, when bringing up his division, advanced to reconnoitre a cornfield from which shots were fired, and was killed by a rifle bullet at the same moment as his aide-de-camp, who was riding near him.—*Ibid.*

THE FRENCH SIEGE TRAIN.—The siege artillery of the French army has arrived at this place, and will wait here until further orders. Ten batteries, with eight guns in each, form to an inexperienced eye rather a formidable array with their attendant train, &c., and as they filed slowly through the town this morning, the line seemed interminable. The Sardinian artillery arrives to-morrow, and orders have been given to despatch at once the whole matériel of the army on to Novara, this place. Some idea may be formed of the prodigious amount of matériel kept constantly on the move for the requirements of the allied armies, when I state that the post running from Vercelli to this place is unable to proceed, the road being for ten miles blocked up with two close continuous lines of caissons, ammunition waggons, ambulance carts, the "équippages militaires," stores of every description, &c.; the confusion is immense. Now and then an occasional break-down occurs, which of course for the time being blocks the whole line, wheels get interlocked, and in the general crush travel along in company fastened together. Now and then an unfortunate cart is met coming from an opposite direction: there is no help for it, and bending to the tide of circumstances, it quietly joins the rank and slowly repays the journey already nearly accomplished. This immense train will probably not arrive till to-morrow, and in the meantime active preparations are being made to have bridges repaired against their arrival.—*Letter from Novara, in the Star.*

SCENE AT THE MAGENTA RAILWAY STATION AFTER THE BATTLE.—This station and the railway train itself were certainly the most shocking scenes of misery which one can possibly conceive. It was the darker side of a brilliant victory—looking behind the scenes by daylight; wounded in all stages of agony and pain, only half-clad, torn, dusty, and muddy, in their own blood. The priests walking about with the viaticum to administer the last sacrament to the dying; the glazed eye of death in some, showing that they had ceased to suffer; the working eyes of others and the kneeling priest before them, showing that they were on the point of sighing their last; near them were others, whom you would have thought dead had it not been for the imperceptible movement of the eye or a convulsive twist of the limb. You became involuntarily silent when you entered, and took off your cap at the sight of so much misery. Even the lively French soldiers who ministered to the wants of these defaced specimens of humanity became grave, and this dead silence was only broken from time to time by the solemn words of the priest, a faint sob, a frantic shriek of pain, or a weak sigh. You forgot almost that there was a victory to redeem this dark scene, and these men, who would otherwise have peacefully followed their domestic occupations, were summoned to expose themselves to all this for a cause which is not their own, which they know nothing about, nor care for. It was, indeed, a hard lot. But it was, above all, when the wounded had to be moved to the carriages that the neighbourhood became almost intolerable. Such shrieks, such pale faces, contracted by pain, such torn limbs! The soldiers ordered to transport them seemed to forget everything in their anxiety to alleviate the pain of the sufferers. The philanthropist would have been touched by so much care, and the cynic might have sneered at the idea that the very men who had made the wounds should now try and cure the mischief, ready to begin again. Before starting a new distribution of drink took place, for which there was a craving. At last the train was off, and the noise of the train drowned all others, while a few turns of the wheels took us out of sight of the station. On our arrival at Milan a number of volunteer nurses were already waiting, with glasses of lemonade to assuage the burning thirst after a passage of more than an hour.—*Letter in the Times.*

FRENCH NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.—Nine Zouaves of the Press, as the Zouaves of the Guard call us, set out together in a couple of vehicles, dating I should say, at a moderate calculation, from the days of Adam. Yet, in order to obtain even these wretched conveyances, we were obliged to obtain the intervention of the Mayor, and then to put our shoulders to the wheel. The Austrians had

seized all the horses of the place, after destroying the railway; and then the French came and laid violent hands upon all the vehicles, in order to turn them into ambulances. In our two chariots there was fair and decent room for about four moderate-sized Christians. We, however, as I have said, were eight. Nevertheless, to adjust the matter in some way or other, we paid as though our number was about thirty. Edmond Texier, of the *Siecle*, was our senior, and he, accordingly, had the best place. But he had also the *Presse* upon one knee, the *Constitutionnel* upon the other, and the *Debats* between the two. As to the place of the driver I cannot exactly say where it was. . . . Some of us were blinking and gaping from continuous want of sleep; some were overcome with sheer fatigue; some had been *ecorché*, i.e., swindled by our hotel keepers; and a large majority of us were positively ravenous with hunger. I say "hunger" advisedly, for when a man arrives in a small town which has just received a sudden increase of 100,000 inhabitants, each one with a wolf-like appetite, you may readily imagine that the commissariat stores from which he can pick and choose are neither very ample nor very varied. My memory is slightly confused, but I really believe I dined twice last week upon cheese parings, and melted gutta percha. It is certain that during the whole of the ride to which I am now alluding, I was incessantly nibbling at my watch-guard, and that a very valuable gold toothpick I possess has diminished in length at least an inch within the last week.—*French Letter.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Moniteur*, of Saturday, states that 5,000 Austrian prisoners have arrived at Marseilles and Toulon.

The Minister of Marine has ordered that a new frigate now building shall receive the name of the Magenta.

The scene of the great battle of the 4th of June is pronounced with the *g* soft in Italian—Majenta or Mayenta.

A correspondent of the *Nord* says that the Emperor's despatch with the news of the victory of Magenta contained no less than 800 words. It was opened at St. Cloud, and deciphered by M. Damas Hingard, in the presence of the Empress and the guests who had been dining with her. When the translator came to the passage relating to General Macmahon, "who, as always, was first in the field," he stopped for a moment, owing to a difficulty in making out the cipher. Madame Macmahon, who was listening intently, fancied that this hesitation was the prelude to a terrible revelation, and fainted away.

The *London Gazette* contains copies of despatches from the French ambassador notifying the blockade of Venice.

Relative to the Neapolitan exiles the *Cork Reporter* publishes a letter from Turin, which the Duke of Cabalino has written to a friend of his in Queens-town. He says—"Poerio joined me here on the 16th of last month. He is well. Our mutual friend Mollica is surgeon to a corps of volunteers, and is now at Florence. Many of our companions have entered the Sardinian service—Dono as an apothecary, Ricci as a captain, Pace and others as soldiers."

The *Moniteur* says that the statement put forth by certain journals that the Papal Nuncio has officiated at Vienna in the religious ceremony of calling down the protection of Heaven on the Austrian arms is untrue.

A Greek steamer has arrived at Trieste from Constantinople. The steamers of this line will run regularly every fortnight between Trieste and Constantinople.

The departure of Prince Esterhazy, on his mission to London, advices from Vienna state, has been again postponed.

After the battle of Magenta had been won Victor Emmanuel slept on the field, and next morning received the deputation of the town council of Milan, which came to offer his Majesty the crown of Lombardy.

Of the eight delegations of Lombardy, five—Milan, Como, La Valtelina, Bergamo, and Lodi—have been liberated in less than a fortnight; and the three which remain are Cremona, Brescia, and the Mincio.

The *Opinione* of Turin states that the municipal cities of Genoa, Saluzzo, Alessandria, and other towns of Piedmont have drawn up addresses to the king entreating him not to expose his person so recklessly in battle.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Princess Frederick William arrived at Berlin on Sunday evening in the best of health. On her way to Berlin her Royal Highness paid a short visit to the Court of Hanover. Previous to reaching Berlin, the Prince Frederick William met his Royal consort, and accompanied her to the Prussian capital.

The telegraphic cable between Alexandria and Candia has been broken, so that some time must yet elapse before we can have direct and uninterrupted telegraphic communication between Aden and London.

The Roman correspondent of the *Weekly Registrar* writes that her Majesty Queen Victoria has forwarded an autograph letter to the Pope, thanking his Holiness for his present of a beautiful mosaic table. It is added that the Pope was much gratified with the friendly sentiments expressed by her Majesty.

Miscellaneous News.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO LORD ELGIN.—In the Court of Common Council on Friday, Mr. Alderman Cubitt moved, and Mr. Deputy Harrison seconded, a resolution to present the freedom of the city and a gold box of the value of one hundred guineas to the Earl of Elgin. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—At the meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company on Wednesday, a new Board of eight members was appointed, with authority to add four more to their number, and to carry into effect the arrangement with Government, and the issue of new 5l. shares to the extent of 600,000l., to enjoy a preferential dividend of 8 per cent. per annum, was sanctioned.

KEW GARDENS.—The National Botanic Gardens, containing the great Palm House, the old and new Museums, the Tropical Aquarium, &c., and the Royal Palace Pleasure Grounds, Flower Gardens, and new Aboretum, having been greatly improved and adorned, are now open for the season every week day, from one o'clock till dusk. Free Admission to the whole.

THE PEELITES REDUCED TO A MINIMUM.—The *Guardian* remarking on the adhesion of Mr. Sidney Herbert to the Liberal party at the recent Willis's Rooms Meeting, says:—"With his secession Peelism may be said to expire—for it takes two men at least to make a party. A process of exhaustion has reduced it to Mr. Gladstone, who now remains alone—suspended or, as it were, spinning about in space—to be absorbed possibly, in the event of a change, into the system of the new administration."

THE HON. MR. STANLEY A MUSSULMAN.—From Ceylon we (*Madras Athenaeum*) have the somewhat astounding intelligence that the Hon. Mr. Stanley, a son of Lord Stanley of Alderley, has become a Mussulman. The matter is mentioned in the three local journals, so that we suppose there can be no doubt as to the truth of the honourable gentleman's conversion. The Kandy correspondent of the *Examiner* says:—"He (Mr. Stanley) took up his quarters with Sinne Lebbe Brothers, and attended Mosque the same evening I arrived here. I saw him on his way from prayers. He is going to New-erallia to call on the Governor."

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.—The secretary of the Metropolitan Free Drinking Fountains Association writes to the *Star*, that the society, "since its formation, used every diligence to expedite the erection of fountains, and the ground is now opening, or preparing to be opened, in various parts of London for the erection of about forty fountains. Negotiations are also in progress for promoting the erection of at least three times that number, and we hope that many, if not all of these, will be in full operation during the heat of this season."

A NEW SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.—Government have entered into arrangements for laying down, as speedily as possible, a telegraphic cable direct from Falmouth to Gibraltar—a distance of 1,100 nautical miles. Tenders will shortly be invited for the manufacture of the requisite length of cable. Meanwhile, the Gutta Percha Company are already engaged in preparing the covering for it. The engineers charged with the carrying out of this important Government undertaking are Mr. Gisborne and his associates, and it is believed that by August next considerable progress will have been made.

A STATUE TO THE LATE MR. THOMAS ATTWOOD was formally inaugurated at Birmingham on Wednesday. The statue, which is nine feet four inches in height, is carved in Sicilian marble. It is the production of Mr. John Thomas, and is very simple, broad, and effective in its treatment. The artist has discarded all conventionalities of costume and has represented Mr. Attwood in a loose surtout with a fur collar. The political orator is in the act of addressing a Newhall Hill meeting. The right hand is outstretched, and in the left is placed a scroll, the end of which rests upon a bundle of sticks tightly bound together, and symbolical of the truth so often illustrated in the career of Mr. Attwood, that "union is strength."

LOSS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP HERON WITH 107 LIVES.—The mail steamer *Ethiopia* has brought from West Africa the sad details of the loss of her Majesty's sloop *Heron* on the 9th of May, in lat. 4 N., long. 14.50 W., being 200 miles from the coast of Africa, at four o'clock in the morning. She was caught in a tornado and instantly capsized. One hundred and seven of the crew were lost. Captain Truscott, his gunner, boatswain, sixteen seamen, four Portuguese, and two Kroomen saved themselves in a boat, which was picked up by the *Irlam*, of Liverpool, and conveyed to Sierra Leone. Commander Truscott, George Heydon, boatswain, and Kettle, a private of Marines, died on board the *Ethiopia*, on the passage to Liverpool, of yellow fever. Previous to her loss the *Heron* captured a slaver, after a chase of twelve hours.

THE WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.—Monday was a glorious day for the holiday-makers, and, judging from the many thousands who were abroad in the pursuit of pleasure, they endeavoured fully to make up for the damper which the storm inflicted upon their enjoyments on Sunday. London seemed fuller than usual; nevertheless the number of passengers who left it by the various metropolitan railways was so great as to render necessary additional trains and carriages on several of the lines. The steamboats, both up and down the river, were very much

crowded. The confusion on the platform at the railway stations and steamboat piers was very great. In the morning several thousands of Sunday-school children proceeded by the Eastern Counties Railway from the Shoreditch and Mile-end stations to Loughton, Rye House, Epping-forest, and other favourite parts of the county of Essex, accompanied by the parochial officers, clergymen, and teachers of the metropolitan districts according to annual custom. The Crystal Palace and grounds of course proved a great source of attraction, the total number of visitors being upwards of 27,000. The metropolitan exhibitions—the British Museum having perhaps the largest share of patronage—were, as is usual in holiday times, very well attended.

SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE.—In the course of a few days a case will occupy the attention of the Court of Chancery which will have peculiar interest for the antiquarian world and the lovers of Shakespeare. A namesake of the great bard who had accumulated a large fortune bequeathed by will 2,500l. for the formation of a museum in Shakespeare's house, at Stratford-on-Avon, and charged his landed estate with an annuity of 60l. a-year for the support of a custodian of the house and museum, whose duty it would be to show visitors through them, and to keep a book in which each visitor would be at liberty to write any remarks he might think proper in prose or verse. The trustees, conceiving that the gift of 2,500l. might be contested on the ground of uncertainty, have declined to pay the legacy without the direction of the Court, and hence has arisen the litigation.—*Bulletin.*

BIRTHS.

FELL.—June 6, at 2, Bingham-place, New North-road, the wife of W. H. Fell, of a daughter.

BENHAM.—June 7, at 2, Upper Gower-street, Bedford-square, the wife of Mr. Augustus Benham, of a son.

GOODMAN.—June 10, at 6, Abbotford-villas, Addison-road, Kensington, the wife of James Frederick Goodman, Esq., of a daughter.

BURNS.—June 13, at 45, Westbourne Park-road, the wife of the Rev. Dawson Burns, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BURROWS-BROWN.—June 2, at the Liverpool-road Wesleyan Chapel, by the Rev. T. Hartley, James Thomas Burrows, eldest son of Captain Burrows, London, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of Mr. Frederick Brown, of Waltham Abbey, Essex.

WRIGHT-BROADBENT.—June 5, at Lady-lane Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. J. Tate, Mr. Joseph Wright, leather dresser, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Broadbent, both of that town.

REDMAN-RHODES.—June 9, at Eastbrook Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. John Jones, Mr. Simon Redman, warehouseman, to Hannah, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Rhodes, manufacturer, Bradford.

HARRIS-SEWELL.—June 9, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Malton, Henry Harris, Esq., insurance broker, Tottenham, Middlesex, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. Abraham Sewell, grocer, of the former place.

JEFFERSON-ROSS.—June 9, at Abbey Chapel, Stoke Newington, by his father, the Rev. John Jefferson, William, elder son, to Sarah Burnstead, second daughter of the late Mr. Charles Ross, of Albion-road.

FULLAR-DANIELL.—June 9, at Camden-road Chapel, by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, Robert Pullar, Esq., Perth, Scotland, to Ellen Mary, youngest daughter of the late Charles Daniell, Esq., of Wantage, Berks.

HANKINSON-NIXON.—June 9, at Union-street Chapel, Leek, Staffordshire, by the Rev. Samuel Bowen, of Macclesfield, the Rev. Josiah Hankinson, minister of the place, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Nixon, Fountain College, Leek.

LAYMAN-BROMFIELD.—June 11, at the Congregational Chapel, Caledonian-road, Islington, by the Rev. Ebenezer Davies, Mr. William Layman, of Islington, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Bromfield, Hemycok, Devonshire.

JENKINS-JACOBS.—June 14, at Park Chapel, Bethnal-green, by the Rev. I. Vale Mummery, F.R.A.S., Mr. Edwin Jenkins, of Belvidere-place, Mile End, to Miss Frances Jacobs, of Cambridge-terrace, Hackney.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL.—April 17, deeply regretted, Benjamin Campbell, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Lagos, W. Africa.

CAULKER.—June 1, at the residence of his attached friend, the Rev. J. K. Foster, Albert-terrace, Canonbury, Thomas Conray Caulker, son of the late King of Bompey, Western Africa, aged thirteen.

POMEROY.—June 2, Mr. William Pomeroy, of Bampton, Devon, aged sixty-eight, for twenty-nine years Deacon of the Baptist Church in that town.

ALEXANDER.—June 5, Andrew Alexander, LL.D., Professor of Greek in the University of St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, N.B.

OLLIER.—June 5, at Old Brompton, of atrophy, after a long and painful illness, aged seventy-one, Charles Ollier, author of "Inesilla," &c., and the original publisher of the chief works of Shelley, and of the first poems of Keats.

WONTNER.—June 7, at 28, Tibberton-square, Islington, London, Rebecca, the last surviving daughter of Mr. Thomas Wontner, late of Tibberton-square, aged eighty-two years.

FOX.—June 9, at London-road-road, Derby, Samuel Fox, Esq., aged sixty-seven.

ADAMS.—June 11, Walter Benjamin, the only surviving son of Mr. George Adams, of Ivy-lane, City, aged two years and six months.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Bank directors, at their weekly meeting on Thursday, reduced the rate of discount from 4½ per cent., at which they fixed it a month ago, to 3½ per cent. The difficulty of finding employment for the accumulation of capital now pressing upon the market is the cause of this movement.

The funds have been buoyant during the week. On Saturday the defeat of Ministers produced rather a favourable effect on public securities. On Monday there was a rise in Consols to the extent of ½ per cent. The severe reverses of the Austrians, the moderation of tone displayed by the Emperor Napoleon, the warning given by Russia to Germany, and the accession in England of a Ministry whose sym-

pathies are for the cause of Italian independence, are regarded as strengthening the prospect of an early termination in the war. Within the last five weeks the recovery of the Funds has been 6 per cent.; in Turkish 6 per Cents., 15 per cent.; and in Railway Shares a proportionate rise occurred.

The funds resumed their upward movement this morning, purchases still predominating. At one period a fresh rise of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. was attained. A relapse has since taken place, and the present quotations are only 1.16 to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. above those current at four o'clock yesterday. Although the rise has naturally led to a few realisations, the market remains firm in character.

In other departments of the Stock Exchange the advance continues unchecked. Turkish Bonds and British and Indian Railway Shares are in chief favour.

In the discount market the demand is moderate. $\frac{2}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. are still the general terms of the best bills. At the Bank the applications are very few.

A moderate amount of business has been transacted in the Railway Share Market, and in most instances at a further improvement of about $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 per Cent. Caledonians have advanced to 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ 80. Eastern Counties to 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ 55 $\frac{1}{2}$. Great Westerns to 54 and 54 $\frac{1}{2}$. Great Northern to 100 and 100 $\frac{1}{2}$. Lancashire and Yorkshire to 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90. North Western to 90 and 90 $\frac{1}{2}$. Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln to 36 and 36 $\frac{1}{2}$. Midland to 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100. North British to 55 and 55 $\frac{1}{2}$. North Eastern (Berwick) to 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89; and South Eastern to 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ 67 $\frac{1}{2}$. The foreign lines are inactive. Lombardo-Venetian Old Shares have improved to 7 and $\frac{1}{4}$; and the New to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7. In the Colonial Market there has been little variation of importance. Grand Trunk of Canada have risen to 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ 36. Great Western of Canada realise 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. Great Indian Peninsula, 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 99; and East Indian, 102.

"The high repute which Mr. Benson has obtained for the quality of his manufacture stands second to none."—Morning Advertiser. Benson's Lady's Gold Watch, at 5 to 30 guineas. "Exquisite artistic feeling in ornamentation, and perfection of mechanism in structure."—Morning Post. Benson's Gentleman's Gold Watch, at 6 to 50 guineas. "All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design."—Globe. Benson's Silver Lever Watches, at 4 to 20 guineas. "Leave nothing to be desired but the money to buy them with."—Standard. Benson's Silver Horizontal Watch, at 2 to 5 guineas. "A good watch without paying an exorbitant price."—Daily Telegraph. Each watch warranted, and sent free to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, on receipt of a remittance addressed to James W. Benson, at the manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London. Established 1749.

GRATIS AND POST FREE TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—A NEW CATALOGUE, corrected to May 10, containing 10,000 volumes of new and popular books, with the published price affixed to each; from which a discount of 2d. in the 1s. is allowed. S. and T. Gilbert, 4, Copthall-buildings, back of the Bank of England, London, E.C. Copy the address. N.B. All warranted perfect in every respect, and precisely the same as if the full price were paid.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—HOOPING COUGH.—Every nurse thinks she knows a remedy for this complaint, but unfortunately the bills of mortality show them to be fallible. The late Dr. Thompson always recommended sufferers from hooping cough to be kept warm, fed on a milk and vegetable diet, and rubbed well on the spine and pit of the stomach with Holloway's Ointment three times a day, wearing flannel next the skin. No treatment is so safe, speedy, and efficient; no case can resist it, and no ill consequences ever result from it. The cough continuing from habit, after the disease declines, is readily and radically removed by Holloway's preparations, which act more like magic than medicine in every stage of this disease.

Mr. J. W. Benson, of 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, has just published a new illustrated pamphlet on watches (free by post for two stamps). It should be read by all who are about buying a watch, as it contains prices and important information as to what watch to buy, where to buy it, and how to use it!

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 82, for the week ending on Wednesday, June 8, 1859.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£31,741,890
Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
Other Securities ..	3,459,900
Gold Bullion	17,266,890
Silver Bullion	—
	£31,741,890
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,538,000
Reserve ..	8,166,157
Public Deposits	7,219,397
Other Deposits ..	15,942,792
Seven Day and other Bills ..	748,514
	£41,629,830
June 9, 1859.	£41,629,830

Friday, June 10, 1859.

BANKRUPTS.

BAILEY, T., wine and spirit merchant, Shrewsbury, June 20, July 18.	
BOWACK, W., builder, Finsbury and elsewhere, June 24, July 22.	
BULE, G. O., linendraper, Wellington-place, Holloway, June 23, July 21.	
CORLESS, R., grocer, Liverpool, June 20, July 11.	
EMPSON, G., licensed victualler, Manning-street, Edgware-road, June 23, July 21.	
FRAMPTON, G., tailor, Paddington, June 21, July 19.	
GREEN, C. T., oil and colourman, St. George's East, June 23, July 25.	
GOODALL, J., timber merchant, King's-cross, June 23, July 25.	
HUGHES, H. N., joiner, Broughton, Wrexham, June 21, July 12.	
JOHNSON, B., builder, Epworth, June 22, July 27.	
KNOTT, L., wine merchant, Mark-lane, City, June 24, July 26.	
MARSHALL, C., printer, Devonport, June 21, July 19.	
MORTON, J. L., merchant, Finch-lane, City, June 20, July 21.	

SHERBORN, H. C., grocer, Abingdon, June 22, July 20.
STONES, J. C., and SAWYER, J., tool manufacturers, Sheffield, June 25, July 23.
TOWLE, M., lace manufacturer, Lenton, Nottinghamshire, June 21, July 19.

Tuesday, June 14, 1859.

BANKRUPTS.

SHOWBROOKS, W., Taunton, Somersetshire, builder, June 27, July 20.
RIMINGTON, H., Queen-street, Cheapside, stationer, June 27, August 1.
BECKETT, J., Aylesbury, licensed victualler, June 24, July 22.
DROUET, W., Fleet-street, hotel-keeper, June 24, July 22.
CONINGSBY, T., late of Bethnal-green-road, cheesemonger, June 28, August 2.
PARKES, R., Tooley-street, wheelwright, June 28, July 26.
MASON, B., Chester-terrace, Burton-street, Eaton-square, victualler, June 27, August 1.
DAVIES, T., Newport, Monmouthshire, outfitter, June 27, July 26.
JAMES, D. W., Llanwornha, Glamorganshire, coal merchant, June 27, July 26.
WATSON, J. J. W., Lydney, Gloucestershire, coal master, June 28, July 26.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, June 13.

Our supplies of British wheat last week were 2,043 quarters coastwise, and 1,210 quarters per rail, of British flour, 8,323 sacks coastwise, and 11,522 per rail. The foreign arrivals consisted of wheat—6,050 quarters from Cronstadt, 6,517 quarters Danzig, 19,451 quarters Pomerania, 5,733 quarters Mecklenburg, 1,230 quarters Hamburg, 605 quarters Denmark, 3,118 quarters Sweden, 1,940 quarters Holland, 3,150 quarters Belgium, 13,680 quarters France, Barley, 2,690 quarters Pomerania, 1,400 quarters Mecklenburg, 1,081 quarters Bremen, 3,735 quarters Denmark, 720 quarters France, 2,690 quarters Turkey. Oats—30,175 quarters Russia, 670 quarters Pomerania, 17,686 quarters Sweden, 4,168 quarters Denmark, 585 quarters East Friesland. Flour—15,381 sacks France, 50 sacks, 25 barrels Denmark. The quantity of wheat offering this morning from Essex and Kent was moderate, but we had large supplies of foreign wheat and flour, and the weather being fine, there was but little disposition for business. The English wheat sold realised 3s to 4s per quarter under last Monday's prices, and the stands were not cleared at the close of market; the demand for foreign was extremely limited, although a similar reduction would have been accepted. Flour neglected, and Norfolks offered 1s to 2s per sack lower. Barley dull and the turn cheaper. Beans and peas firm. The arrivals of oats were large, with several cargoes from Russian ports; the market was dull, and 6d to 1s per quarter lower than on Monday last. Linseed and cakes without material alteration. The weather is warm and wind south-west.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	46 to 50	Danzig	50 to 58
Ditto White	48 52	Konigsberg, Red	48 50
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	46 52
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	46 52
Scotch	46 48	Danish and Holstein	44 50
Rye	32 34	East Friesland	44 46
Barley, mashing	34 36	Petersburg	40 46
Distilling	28 30	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	62 68	Polish Odessa	40 42
Beans, mashing	39 46	Marianopol	40 42
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	32 34
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	46 50
Peas, White	38 40	Barley, Pomeranian	30 32
Grey	38 40	Konigsberg	—
Maple	—	Danish	28 30
Boilers	—	East Friesland	24 26
Tares (English new)	—	Egyptian	22 24
Foreign	—	Odessa	22 26
Oats (English new)	24 28	Beans	—
Flour, town made, per		Horse	38 40
Sack of 280 lbs	48 50	Pigeon	40 42
Linseed	46 50	Egyptian	86 88
Baltic	46 50	Peas, White	42 44
Black Sea	46 50	Oats	—
Hempseed	42 44	Dutch	20 22
Canaryseed	60 68	Jahde	20 22
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	18 22
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	21 23
German	—	Swedish	22 26
French	—	Petersburg	21 23
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 190 lbs.	—
Linseed Cake, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0s		New York	24 26
Rape Cakes, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0s to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s per ton		Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0s to 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0s per cwt.		Carrawayseed, per cwt.	50 58

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis are from 7d to 8d; household ditto, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 7d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, June 13.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 3,111 head. There was a full average show of foreign sheep and calves here to-day, but the supply of foreign beasts and lambs was very moderate. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were only moderate as to number, but their general quality was very prime. Owing to the prevailing warm weather, the beef trade ruled heavy, at a decline in the quotations realised on Monday last of 2d. per 8 lbs. The general top figure for beef was 4s 6d per 8 lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 2,250 Scots, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 300 of various breeds; from Scotland, 250 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 73 oxen and heifers. A fair average supply of sheep, in but middling condition, was on offer. Downs and half-breeds sold steadily, at fully last week's currency. Long-wooled sheep were less active, nevertheless prices were supported. The top quotation for Downs was 5s 2d per 8 lbs. We have had a steady, but by no means active demand for lambs, at full prices, viz., 5s 2d to 6s 2d per 8 lbs. About 300 came to hand from the Isle of Wight. There was a moderate inquiry for calves, the supply of which was good, at about last week's quotations. Pigs were a dull sale, but not cheaper.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the Offal.		s. d. s. d.	
Inf. coarse beasts	3 2 to 3 4	Pr. coarse woolled	4 6 to 4 8
Second quality	3 6 3 8	Prime Southdown	4 10 5 2
Prime large oxen	3 10 4 2	Lge. coarse calves	3 10 4 2
Prime Scots, &c.	4 4 4 6	Prime small	4 10 5 2
Coarse inf. sheep	3 6 3 10	Large hogs	8 0 8 6
Second quality	4 0 4 4	Neat sm. porkers	3 8 4 2

Lambs 5s 2d to 6s 2d.

Suckling calves, 19s. to 22s. Quarter-old store pigs, 19s to 22s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, June 13.

The supplies of beef and mutton are moderately good; of lamb, veal, and pork, limited. On the whole, a fair average business is doing generally at full prices.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.		s. d. s. d.	
Inferior beef	3 0 to 3 4	Small pork	3 10 to 4 2
Middling ditto	3 6 3 8	Inf. mutton	3 4 3 10
Prime large do.	3 10 4 0	Middling ditto	4 0 4 2
Do. small do.	4 2 4 4	Prime do.	4 4 4 6
Large pork	3 2 3 8	Veal	3 10 4 6

Lamb, 4s 4d to 5s 6d.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, June 13.—The supplies of old potatoes continue to fall off, yet the

demand for them is somewhat heavy, and prices have a drooping tendency. New qualities—the receipts of which are good—are in fair request. Last week's imports were 2,326 bags from Rotterdam, and 100 tons from Dunkirk.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCEING-LANE, June 14.

TEA.—The public sales of this article were concluded yesterday, without any material alteration in prices.

SUGAR.—The public market is now closed for the Whitsun holidays, and privately few sales have been effected; prices, however, continue firm.

COFFEE.—Some arrivals of plantation Ceylon have been announced, but there is very little business, at about previous rates.

RICE.—The market is very quiet, previous rates being barely supported.

SALTPETRE.—There has been a very moderate inquiry. A rather large quantity is announced for public competition to-day, and prices are generally expected to rule a shade higher.

PROVISIONS, Monday, June 13.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 3,975 firkins butter and 1,913 hales bacon; and from foreign ports 8,994 casks butter and 332 hales bacon. We have had a steady trade in Irish butter, with little or no variation in prices. Foreign sold well. Best Dutch advanced about 2s per cwt. Bacon still moves off slowly, but as the consumption has decidedly improved, a more active business may be looked for.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, June 11.—Grapes, though now comparatively plentiful, still realise good prices. Strawberries from the open ground continue to make their appearance. Pine-apples maintain former prices. French cherries may still be obtained. Oranges fetch 3s 6d and 10s per 100. Nuts of all kinds realise fair prices. Spring cabbages and French beans are plentiful. Rhubarb, asparagus, and sea-kale may still be had in abundance. Green peas, beans, new horn carrots, and globe artichokes of foreign growth may also be obtained. New cauliflowers fetch from 4s to 5s per doz. New potatoes realise from 12s to 20s per cwt. Cucumbers abundant. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Heliotropes, Lily of the Valley, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

HOPS, Monday, June 13.—The reports from the plantations are very conflicting, there being less vermin in some parishes and more in others. The tendency of the duty is to advance, and the market is consequently heavy, and the currency only nominal.

SEEDS, London, Monday, June 13.—The trade for seeds remains without any business passing, and values are unchanged. Canaryseed, with small supply, was fully as dear this morning.

WOOL, Monday, June 13.—Since our last report a full average supply of English wool has been on offer; nevertheless, an increased amount of business has been passing in it, chiefly for export to the Continent, and prices have shown rather more firmness. For home use, the dealings, owing to the immense quantity of colonial wool in warehouse—32,000 bales—have been on a very limited scale.

OILS, Monday, June 13.—Linseed oil is in moderate request at 28s 6d per cwt. on the spot. Seal sells slowly at 30d to 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s., and Sperm at 94d to 95d. There is a fair inquiry for Cod, at 30s. to 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. Olive is in improved request at very full prices, but Cocoa-nut is much neglected. Palm is lower, and all other oils are dull. Spirits of Turpentine 41s 6d to 42s 6d per cwt.

TALLOW, Monday, June 13.—Our market has become flat, and prices are a shade lower. To-day, P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 55s per cwt. Rough Fat is 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per 5 lbs.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, June 11.—The transactions in all kinds of Flax this week have been on a very moderate scale. In prices, however, we have no change to notice. Hemp is firm, and Petersburg clean has sold at 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton. Common to fine Jute is steady at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$. Coir goods support previous rates.

COALS, Monday, June 13.—Market without alteration from last day. Haswell's, 17s; Lambert's, 16s 9d; South Hetton's, 17s; Hartlepool, 16s 6d; Kello's, 16s; Tansfield, 13s; Wylam, 16s; Hartley's, 16s 3d.—Fresh arrivals, 53; left from last day, 24; total, 92.

Advertisements.

TO GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS.
WANTED, a superior YOUNG MAN, of good character and address, in a Wholesale and Retail Trade, as FIRST HAND.

Apply by letter, to Mr. Wm. Titley, Bath.

WANTED, immediately, an APPRENTICE
or IMPROVER to the DRESS and MANTLE
MAKING, where a first-class trade is done, and late hours avoided.

Address, Miss Bull, Fish-street, Wallingford.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS, warranted good by the Makers.
MAPPIN'S 2s. RAZORS shave well for Three Years.
MAPPIN'S 3s. RAZORS (suitable for Hard or Soft Beards) shave well for Ten Years.

MAPPIN'S DRESSING CASES and TRAVELLING BAGS.

Gentleman's Leather Dressing Case, fitted ..	£1 1 0
Gentleman's Solid Leather Dressing Case, fitted ..	2 2 0
Gentleman's Leather Travelling and Dressing Bag, fitted with 16 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete ..	4 0 0
Do. do. do. with addition of Writing Materials, Patent Ink, and Light, complete ..	5 0 0
Gentleman's very large 18 in. Bag, with Dressing and Writing Materials, 21 Articles, Outside Pocket ..	7 0 0
Gentleman's 17 in. Writing and Dressing Bag, Plated Fittings, best Glass, fitted with 26 Articles, complete ..	11 10 0
Gentleman's 17 in. Writing and Dressing Bag, fitted with every necessary, very handsome, complete ..	15 0 0
Enamel Leather Lady's Travelling Bag, 13 in., Lined Silk, fitted with 14 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete ..	2 15 0
Morocco Leather Lady's Travelling Bag, Lined Silk, fitted with 16 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete ..	4 4 0
Do. do. do. with addition of Writing Materials, Ink, and Light, complete ..	5 5 0
Levant Leather Lady's Writing and Dressing Bag, 15 in., fitted with 28 Articles, complete ..	10 0 0
Levant Leather Lady's Writing and Dressing Bag, 15 in., fitted with 30 Articles, Outside Pockets, complete ..	13 0 0
Levant Leather Lady's Travelling and Dressing Bag, 15 in., fitted very complete, Silver Tops to Glass and Bottles, Ivory Brushes, very handsome, complete ..	22 0 0

A costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, forwarded by Post on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

MAPPIN BROTHERS,

67 and 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON;

Manufactory—QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,

USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY, and her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheat, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Wetherpoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

TEETH WITHOUT SPRINGS.

33 LUDGATE-HILL AND 110 REGENT-STREET,
Are the Dental Establishments of
MESSRS. GABRIEL,
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS.
Patentees of the system for ensuring perfect Articulation and
Mastication without the impediments usually attendant
upon the ordinary plans.
In their IMPROVED MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE
GUMS, there are no Springs or Wires, no extraction of roots;
the fit is of the most unerring accuracy, while, from the
flexibility of the agent employed, pressure upon the gums or
remaining teeth is entirely avoided.
It is permanent, wholesome, and congenial to the mouth,
and when in use defies the notice of the closest observer.
It is only necessary to see them to be convinced of their
superiority; and unless every satisfaction be given, no fee is
accepted.
The best materials are used, which Messrs. GABRIEL are
enabled to supply at prices lower than are usually charged for
common qualities, they having on the premises extensive
laboratories for the manufacture of every speciality apper-
taining to the profession.

CONSULTATION GRATIS.—ESTABLISHED 1804.
AND AT 134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.
GABRIEL'S TREATISE fully explains the system, and may
be had gratis, or stamped envelope.
THE PATENT WHITE ENAMEL, which effectually restores
decayed front teeth, can only be obtained as above.—Observe
the numbers.
PREPARED WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, the best
Stopping for decayed Teeth or Toothache, 1s. 6d. per box,
obtainable through any Chemist in town or country, or
direct twenty Stamps.
"Messrs. G.'s Improvements in Dentistry are really impor-
tant, and will well repay a visit to their establishments."—
Sunday Times, Sept. 6th, 1857.

TEETH!

No. 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.
(Removed from No. 61.)
**BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS
PATENT.**—Newly-invented and Patented application of
chemically-prepared White and Gum-coloured India-rubber in
the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.
Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, Lower
Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Pa-
tentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the
adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of
CHEMICALLY-PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED
INDIA-RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone
frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be
briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—
All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings,
are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied;
a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit,
perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while,
from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the
greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or
rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.
The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-
prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of
any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be imbibed and
retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste
being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar
nature of its preparation.
To be obtained only at No. 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Gros-
venor-square, London; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon
square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

CONDY'S PATENT FLUID,
OR NATURAL DISINFECTANT.

Not only deodorizes but disinfects perfectly, and DESTROYS FOR
EVER the cause of infection.
Is not poisonous, as it may be used to purify water. Evolves
no noxious or unpleasant gas. Cannot be mistaken for any
other fluid, thereby preventing death and disease, and is there-
fore the best, safest, cheapest, and most pleasant disinfectant
ever introduced.
This fluid has been examined and reported upon by the
Board of Health, all the most eminent Men and Chemists of
the day, in all cases in the most satisfactory manner possible.
The Public are recommended to use this Fluid, properly
diluted with water, frequently and habitually in laundries, scul-
leries, dairies, musty casks, sick rooms, close places, &c., as it
has numerous advantages, and can be used with certain im-
mediate success and perfect safety.
Sold in Quart Bottles, 4s., Pints, 2s., Half-pints, 1s., and in
bulk 10s. per Gallon.
Free to Railway on Receipt of Order or Stamps.

RUPTURES.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT
LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round
the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and
advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom
from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with
equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day;
4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest
inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from
observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified
approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all
those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so
fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other
apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest
satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette.*
Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William
Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College,
Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq.,
Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W.
Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College
Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's
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Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the
London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the
Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince
Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Sur-
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A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss
(which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending
the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the
Manufacturer.

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Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.
Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 8d. Postage,
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Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post
Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.
The material of which these are made is recommended
by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and
the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support
in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VAR-
ICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture,
and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking.
Price from 7s. 3d. to 10s. each. Postage 6d.
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BABY'S NAPKIN PROTECTOR.—Sold at
all BABY-LINEN WAREHOUSES, keeps the bed dry,
clothes clean, and avoids all inconveniences when nursing,
visiting, travelling, &c. Prices 1s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. Prospectus
sent on receipt of stamp.—CRAFT and WILSON, Patentees,
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GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
SEE THAT YOU GET IT,
as inferior kinds are often substituted.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!
GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best
Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly
a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury
to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold
by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor,
W. Gilligwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.
Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d.,
5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

HAIR DYE.—248, HIGH HOLBORN
(Opposite Day and Martin's).—ALEX. ROSS'S LIQUID
DYE produces, with little trouble, light or dark colours to
grey hair. 3s. 6d. free; in plain covers, per post, for fifty-four
stamps.

Private Hair-dyeing Rooms. Hints on Dress and on the
Hair, free, for one stamp.

**HAIR DESTROYER.—248, HIGH HOL-
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SUPERFLUOUS HAIR from the face, neck, or arms without
injury to the skin, price 3s. 6d.; free, in plain covers, fifty
stamps.

Hair-curling Fluid, 3s. 6d. per bottle; free, fifty-four
stamps. Cantharides Oil, a sure restorer of the Hair, 3s. 6d.
per bottle; free for fifty-four stamps.

THE HAIR.—The best means to adorn it is
to use Churcher's Toilet Cream, which imparts fragrance,
softness, and beauty to it, and is most economical. Price 1s.,
1s. 6d., and 6s. The best Hair Dye is Batchelor's Instanta-
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Hovenden, Great Marlborough-street (three doors east of the
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**GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL
COLOUR.**—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, and Rheuma-
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COMBS, HAIR and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no
preparation, are always ready for use, and cannot get out of
order. Brushes 10s. and 15s.; Combs, from 2s. 6d. to 30s.
GREY HAIR and BALDNESS PREVENTED by F. M.
Herring's Patent PREVENTIVE BRUSH, price 4s. and 5s.—
Offices: 32, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had
gratis, or post free for four stamps, the Illustrated Pamphlet,
"Why Hair becomes Grey, and the Remedy." Sold by all
Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing super-
fluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great dis-
figurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this
article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes,
with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway
station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of
the proprietor, W. Gilligwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96,
Goswell-road.

VIRGINIAN GUM.—Have you seen the Vir-
ginian Gum? Have you tried the Virginian Gum?
Nothing has ever been introduced into this country which has
caused such a stir, and has effected so many surprising and
wonderful cures as the Virginian Gum!!! It is working
wonders everywhere:—the weak are strengthened!—the
wounded are healed!—the lame walk, laying aside their sticks
and crutches;—and thousands of living souls who have been
restored from the brink of the grave, are everywhere gratefully
sounding its praise! As a remedy for Rheumatism, Rheumatic
Gout, Tic-doloureux, Toothache, Pains in the Back, Gravel,
Piles, Asthmatic Cough, Hooping Cough, and even Con-
sumption, it is superior to anything in the world!!! The names
and residences of Hundreds of Persons can be given, who will
testify to the surprising curative powers of the Virginian Gum,
in cases of Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Sore Throats,
Swellings, Abscesses, Boils, Corns, and Bunions, Whitlows,
Sore Legs, Bad Breasts, Cracked Hands, &c. As a Digestive,
Soothing, and Healing Adhesive Plaster, it is better than any
Plaster known by the Faculty; and as the Virginian Gum is
not only the Easiest, the most Simple, as well as the Cheapest
and most Certain mode of Cure, it must ever continue to be the
World's Favourite Remedy. Go!! Get Some!!! Get a
Small Box, and try it for yourself!!! After the first trial you
will never be without it in the house.—Sold Retail in Boxes at
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Vendors; and Wholesale at the Depot, Three Mills-lane,
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THE PROPRIETORS OF PERRY'S justly-
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Prescriptions to a Physician of the Royal University of Erlan-
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PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS
constitute an infallible cure for all cutaneous eruptions and
diseases of the skin, such as scurvy, acrofula, ulcers, boils,
blotches and pimples on the face and body; they quickly re-
move from the blood and other fluids the impurities of un-
healthy secretions which so engender disease, and they extract
from the system all trace of mercury and other mineral
poisons. These pills are suited for either sex, as they ensure a
peculiarly beneficial influence upon the vascular system, thus
proving a desideratum long sought for in the medical world;
and their extraordinary beneficence to mankind is universally
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**CURE for TIC DOLOREUX, or PAIN in the TEETH, FACE
HEAD, &c., also SCIATICA and PAINS in the LIMBS.**

BARLOW'S CELEBRATED POWDERS
quickly remove every symptom of these painful affections.
They contain nothing injurious, but are, in every respect, con-
ducive to health. The ingredients are of the most innocent,
though invigorating character, going alone to the cause of com-
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They are sent, post paid, for 2s. 9d. in Letter Stamps, by the
Sole Proprietor, SAMUEL BARLOW, Chemist, Darlington.

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References as to their efficacy:—Joseph Pease (late M.P.)
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the nobility, ministers, &c., whose bona fide testimonials may
be had of S. Barlow.

GALVANIC INSTITUTE, 31, STRAND.

Entrance in Villiers-street.—These rooms have been
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Medical Men, for the legitimate application of Galvanism in
the treatment of Nervous Diseases, Paralysis, Rheumatism,
Asthma, Indigestion, &c. Hours of attendance, Twelve to Five
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Ordinary Medical Attendant, Mr. J. Smellie, Surgeon.
Second Edition of Smellie's work on Electro-Galvanism,
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Price 1s. 10d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy
for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache,
loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all dis-
orders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or
where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better
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For FEMALES these pills are truly excellent, removing all
obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with
the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affec-
tions, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a
healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.
Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229,
Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

forms a most agreeable restorative beverage; its efficacy
in sickness, general debility, and eruptive complaints, is sup-
ported by the testimonials and recommendation of nearly all
our metropolitan physicians and medical gentlemen, and it
has been recommended by their letters to Her Majesty's Com-
missionariat, also to the H. E. I. Company, as a specific in fevers
and other affections of the blood.

The late Dr. Prout characterized its discovery as "unfol-
ding germs of immense benefit to mankind."

Wm. Stevens, Esq., M.D., D.C.L., states in his work on
West India fevers that wherever the saline treatment is
adopted, the fatal yellow fever is deprived of their terrors.

The late Dr. Turley states in a letter that in the worst cases
of scarlet and typhus fevers he found it, in his experience and
family, to act as a specific, no other medicine being required.

John Spurgin, Esq., M.D., &c., Great Cumberland-street,
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mode of administering the Pyretic Saline.

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The late Mr. Guthrie, Army Medical Director.

Dr. Septimus Gibbon, of the London Hospital.

Dr. Holyland, of the Soutari Hospital.

Further testimonials and directions for its use in disease
accompany each bottle. To be obtained of most respectable
Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the country, and
direct from the maker, H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn
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PRICHARD'S DANDELION, CAMOMILE,
RHUBARB, AND GINGER PILLS.

This excellent Compound, skillfully adjusted, is an unfailing
remedy for Indigestion, Constipation, Liver, Bilious, and all
Stomach Complaints. Its action being mild and certain, can-
not fail to restore health, and, by occasional use, prove the
most valuable medicine ever brought before the public. Well
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HARPER TWELVETREES' MICE and
RAT KILLER is the most delicious dainty ever pre-
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come from their holes, and follow it anywhere; Eat it
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will Kill One Hundred Mice and Fifty Rats.

Sold in Packets, at 3d., 6d., and 1s. each, by all Patent Me-
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WATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with

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OAK HARMONIUMS in French Polished Cases, suitable for small Churches and Chapels, or School-rooms, 19 gs. and upward.

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12 Tea Spoons do.	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon do.	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon do.	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
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1 Fr. Fish Carvers do.	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
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Complete service 10 13 10 15 16 6 17 13 6 21 4 6

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	Quality.	Quality.	Quality.
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Knives, Ivory Handles ..	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
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Messrs. Mappin's Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

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May, 1859.

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

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NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.**CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.**

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